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# THE TIMES

TUESDAY MAY 15 1984

20p

No. 61,831

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

The other coalface  
As the pit strike grinds  
through its third month,  
Wednesday Page comes  
face to face with the  
miners' wives.



Jesse/George  
Could Jesse Jackson end  
up as a black George  
Wallace?

### Border battlers

Stuart Jones reports on  
the England team chosen  
by Bobby Robson to face  
Scotland next week

### End of an era

Tom Bauer on the life  
and crimes of Walter  
Ranft, architect of the  
mobile gas chamber, who  
has died in Chile

## Death fall banker in 'spy' claim

Mr Dennis Skinner, a British  
banker who died in a fall from  
his flat in Moscow, had said two  
days before that he knew of a  
spy in the British security forces  
and feared he would be arrested  
by the KGB. An inquest in  
London was told ... Page 3

### BMW hit as strike bites

BMW's Munich plant will grind  
to a halt on Thursday, the first  
victim of the German engineering  
workers' strike, which is  
hitting component factories

Page 8

### 'No strike' drive

The electricians' union has  
further angered traditional trade  
unionists by extending its drive  
to sign no-strike agreements to  
the M4 "high technology  
corridor" ... Page 2

### Poll violence

Thugs destroyed ballot boxes  
and intimidated observers when  
opposition candidates took the  
lead during vote counting in the  
Philippines general election

Page 8

### Reuters boycott

Financial institutions are main-  
taining their refusal to under-  
write Reuters Holdings for its  
stock market debut, but they  
may buy shares once dealing starts

Page 8

### Warsaw defied

Eleven jailed Solidarity  
members are reported to have  
followed the advice of the  
union's underground leadership  
and rejected a freedom deal by  
the Polish Government ... Page 6

### Video firm fails

London and Liverpool Trust,  
the company behind the "Tele-  
sector" pub videos, called in the  
receiver with debts of up to  
£25m ... Page 21

### School walkouts

Britain's second largest teaching  
union is extending a mounting  
programme of strikes to selected  
schools over the next few weeks,  
starting in Cambridgeshire and  
Cheshire ... Page 2

### New arrivals

The West Indian cricketers  
arrived here with six players  
who have not toured England  
before. Their first match is at  
Worcester on Saturday

John Woodcock, page 30

### Leader page, 17

Letters: On teachers, from Mr  
D. Hepworth, and Mr J. A.  
Griner; Christian Heritage  
from Mr T. Royle, and Mr J. M.  
Suncliffe

Leading articles: Defence;  
Social Democratic Party; Home  
improvement grants

Features, pages 14-16

Auf wiedersehen, hard work;  
Bernard Levin on living with  
Innatis; Roger Scruton's  
Matchless treasure chest; Spec-  
trum; Watford's wizards;

Fashion; shirt tales

Obituary, page 18

Professor Charles Holt Smith,

Sir George Erskine

Computers, pages 25-29

The Lure of Silicon Valley,  
Japan's Mi Fifth Generation,  
computing the DHSS, cash  
shortage for ITCs, the bells  
and whistles of networking.

Classified, pages 32-34

Legal appointments, personal

Home News 2-4	6	Events	36
Overseas	6, 8, 10	Law Report	12
Appts	13, 24	Parliament	4
Archaeology	13	Safe Room	18
Arts	19	Science	18
Bridge	20-24	Society	30-32
Business	24-26	TV & Radio	35
Comics	13	Theatre, etc	34-35
Crossword	36	Weather	36
Diary	16	Wills	18

# Reagan renews his efforts to secure MX missile funds

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan last night made a strong appeal to save the MX missile programme, which is under attack in Congress, saying that to falter now would encourage the Soviet Union to ignore United States arms control efforts.

"We must not cast doubt on the sake of United States security and the cause of world peace. We must support the bipartisan national programme that we approved last year."

The President's statement was designed to pressure members of the House of Representatives to approve the full \$3.1 billion (£2.2 billion) he wants to keep the MX missile project on target. He wants the money for production of a second instalment of 40 of the 10-warhead missiles, a key element of his strategic modernization programme.

He pointed out that the missile would not be deployed, even in limited numbers, until late 1986. The Soviet Union, however, deployed over 800 SS17s, SS18s, and SS19s, missiles that are similar to or larger than the MX.

Mr Thomas' "tip" O'Neill, the speaker of the Democrat-controlled House, predicted at the weekend that the House would cut off production money for the missile as it debates the Pentagon budget Bill.

So far the White House has been adamant that Mr Reagan will not compromise on his request for full funding for 40 missiles.

Mr Reagan said: "The US has

## Heseltine changes tack over Navy

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Government announced a major change in its policy towards the Royal Navy yesterday with a decision that up to eight frigates and destroyers which were to have been mothballed in the stand-by squadron are now to remain in service.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said the decision meant that the number of destroyers and frigates available at short notice for Nato or other commitments would be increased by up to 20 per cent compared with previous plans.

About 2,000 men will be needed to crew the ships, and the navy will have to find these from within its present establishment, while at the same time reducing its strength by roughly 8,000 between now and the early 1990s.

These facts emerged from the publication of the annual statement on the Defence Estimates.

Mr Heseltine also announced that the army was to re-deploy 4,000 men from support activities into front-line units, and later in the decade an additional armoured regiment, the 12th, would be formed in the British forces in Germany. This will

## Missing children 'went willingly'

By Rupert Morris

The abduction of three north London children last weekend was well planned and almost certainly with their full cooperation, the police said yesterday.

As the parents of Denise Boozait and Emma Bishop, both aged 12, and Ian Ward, aged 15, appealed through media for their release, Det-Supt Allan Cheal, who is leading the search, said he had been examining letters sent to each set of parents.

The letters purported to come from the parents of one of the other children and appeared to have been written by their abductor with the children's help, Mr Cheal said.

Police are looking for Mr Leslie Loates, aged 41, who ran

## PSA under fire on 'misleading' figures

By Richard Evans

The Property Services Agency (PSA), which will spend £532m this year on accommodation services for Government departments was criticized by members of an all-party Commons Select Committee last night for providing inaccurate, confusing and totally misleading budget figures.

One Conservative MP described the official tables outlining the organization's spending plans as "gothic-gook" and another said they were "absolute rubbish".

Sir Hugh Rossi, Conservative MP for Horncastle and Wood Green and Chairman of the Environment Committee



Critics: Sir Hugh Rossi  
(left); Mr David Alton

told PSA officials who were giving evidence: "If you wanted to set out to confuse everybody as to what you are about you could not have gone about it in a better way."

The MPs were particularly critical of the PSA budget for



Mr Arthur Scargill giving a greeting at the pitmen's protest in Mansfield yesterday.

## 20,000 in miners' protest march

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Mansfield

It was strikers' day in the heartland of the moderate Nottinghamshire coalfield yesterday, and the citizens of Mansfield are unlikely to forget it in a hurry.

An estimated 20,000 pitmen, and their wives from strike-bound coalfields including Yorkshire, Scotland, South Wales, Derbyshire and Lancashire, together with local miners who are on strike, took part in the biggest demonstration yet staged in the industry but only on a "consultative" basis, while the NUM has demanded negotiations within the industry's conciliation scheme, which is normally the forum for pay bargaining.

The advantage of an informal meeting is that it would get both sides off procedural hooks on which they have impaled themselves. The board wants a full meeting of the Coal Industry National Consultative Council, bringing together all the unions in the industry but only on a "consultative" basis, while the NUM has demanded negotiations within the industry's conciliation scheme, which is normally the forum for pay bargaining.

Previous leaders of the miners' union, particularly Mr Scargill's predecessor, Lord Gormley, regularly indulged in secret talks with the board chairman and government ministers, usually in London hotels. But the more puritanical left-wing leadership now in control of the union has until now rejected this style of doing business.

However, it now seems possible that the two sides may get together — perhaps in Sheffield, where the union headquarters are situated — to have free-ranging talks on the future, although the union has not backed off from its insistence that there must be no colliery clauses except on grounds of exhaustion.

These initiatives are going on in private despite the public rhetoric which yesterday reached new heights when Mr Scargill told a demonstration in Mansfield that the strike could go on until November or December.

The demonstrators took three-quarters of an hour to pass one point as they left the car park of the Mansfield leisure centre, and the head of the procession was back in the protest arena only three minutes after the tall had got away. The mood was all expectation and confidence. They clambered onto the roofs of buildings nearby to sing "Here We Go, Here We Go, Here We Go" and "There's only one Arthur Scargill".

The speakers did not disappear them. Mr Tony Benn was there to tell them that they were going to win because Tory ministers had never dug any coal. The parents of Mr David Jones, who died on a picket line at Orgreave, were there to show their support. Mr Denis Skinner, Labour MP for Bolsover, was there to remind the strikers: "It is no longer a question of heavy picketing. It is all about them and us." The

Continued on back page, col 1

## Seven die in shoot-out after rocket attack

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Seven people died in Durban late on Sunday night in a shoot-out between South African police and urban guerrillas who had earlier fired rockets at an oil refinery, setting it ablaze. The fire was quickly extinguished, and according to the Mobil Oil Company, which owns the refinery, no serious damage was done.

Responsibility for the attack was claimed yesterday by the underground African National Congress. In a statement from its headquarters in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, the ANC said that different units of Um-

khonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) the movement's guerrilla wing, had attacked the oil plant and also planted bombs which damaged offices of the railway police and the Department of Internal Affairs in Durban a few days earlier.

Four of the dead, according to the police, were three blacks and a Coloured of mixed race, who fired at least eight Russian-made rockets at the refinery. The other three were two black casual labourers and a woman sleeping in the warehouse of a paint shop that caught fire during the shoot-out.

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Mr Michael Hawtin, the PSA's principal Finance Officer, said after the grilling by the MPs: "We want to have a presentation that is as helpful as possible to MPs. We have been doing it in a certain way but we now see problems in the way we were doing it. We will go away and have another think."

He said revised and corrected tables of financial estimates would be sent to the committee.

## Pit talks may be held in secret

By Our Labour Editor

Moves are afoot to bring together miners' leaders and the National Coal Board for "informal" talks on the future of the industry.

Despite warnings yesterday from Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, that the coal strike could last six more months, steps are being taken behind the scenes to bring the two sides together.

Secret talks on an informal basis could take place later this week, but the groundwork for such discussions is being held up by the union's insistence that pit closures are not negotiable.

Leaders of the colliery deputies' union, Naconds, are continuing to act as go-betweens in delicate peace moves tentatively disclosed by Mr Scargill after last week's meeting of the NUM national executive.

The advantage of an informal meeting is that it would get both sides off procedural hooks on which they have impaled themselves. The board wants a full meeting of the Coal Industry National Consultative Council, bringing together all the unions in the industry but only on a "consultative" basis, while the NUM has demanded negotiations within the industry's conciliation scheme, which is normally the forum for pay bargaining.

Three days later, however, the State department rejected the complaints as a fiction and blamed "extremism and terrorism" in America on Moscow. "We decided any further effort would be useless," Tass later underlined Mr Gramov's remarks by saying that the withdrawal was final and irreversible.

Mr Gramov accused the White House of placing political ambition above the interests of the Olympic movement. He referred repeatedly to an anti-Soviet group called Ban the Soviets and said Russian lives would have been in danger if terrorist groups had planned to defect by kidnapping them or administering drugs.

Mr Gramov was flanked by athletes, including Anatoly Disarenko, the weightlifter, and Anatoly Myskin, the lanky basketball player, both of whom looked a less than easy target for kidnappers.

Asked if he was not painting too dark a picture, Mr Gramov became angry, insisting that conditions in Los Angeles were pitiful. Soviet Athletes would have been treated like spies.

• WASHINGTON: Mr Peter Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles organizing committee, yesterday rejected the criticisms. He was particularly irritated by the allegation that political groups were involved in plans to put pressure on athletes to defect (Mohsin Ali writes).

Speaking at the EETPTU's electricity supply industrial conference in Scarborough, he urged his members in the power stations to work on.

Millions lost, page 2

## Russian Olympic pull-out<br/

# Electricians' union takes no-strike deals to 'sunrise strip' companies

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

One of Britain's biggest unions has extended its new drive to sign no-strike agreements.

Despite growing fury among traditional trade unionists, the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Trades Union is offering binding arbitration deals to non-union companies along the M4 "Sunrise Industry" corridor.

Its fresh recruitment campaign started among high-technology companies in Scotland, much to the anger of local left-wingers.

Mr Ken Biggs, former car industry convenor, has worked for four months in the Thames Valley corridor preparing the new membership offensive.

Of the extension of the campaign, Mr Eric Hammond,

general secretary-elect of the increasing the number of such electricians' union, said: "There is a lot of hostility to unions in the area, particularly among the multiplicity of small firms and also among those that are American-owned."

"Our researches suggest that there is a good deal of misunderstanding, often because it is the worst features of trade unionism that gain attention. We are well placed to overcome these difficulties by offering the kind of guarantees that will benefit both the company and its employees."

The union, which faces fierce condemnation at the TUC congress in September, has pioneered such deals in Britain. The object of the new campaign is to increase union penetration into anti-union sectors by

## Anti-union plot alleged

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Leading Japanese and United States high-technology companies have been accused of forming an anti-union conspiracy when establishing British production plants.

Mr Roy Sanderson, national officer of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, said yesterday: "The evidence is circumstantial but I think there are some union-hunting consultants involved in this conspiracy."

Mr Sanderson's accusations came at the announcement by Toshiba of Japan that it is to

build a microwave oven factory in Plymouth.

Toshiba has a single-union collective agreement with the union at its television plant in Plymouth and it is likely to negotiate a similar deal for the new factory.

The union's no strike deals have been criticized by other trade unionists but have been implemented at other companies such as Sanyo and Inmos. Mr Sanderson said two more were being negotiated.

But he said the union was finding increasing difficulty in recruiting workers in newly arbitration.

## Teachers to extend pay strikes

By Colin Hughes

Britain's second largest teaching union is to extend its programme of strikes during the next few weeks.

The National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers will begin half-day strikes in Cambridgeshire today, Cheshire tomorrow and a Welsh authority from next Monday. The association has held lightning selective strikes in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight since last week.

Yesterday the association began similar action in Leeds, closing 11 schools, of which three were in the constituency of Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science. Altogether 2,490 children were sent home yesterday, and another 3,800 will be sent home today.

The association had planned selective strikes in four more authorities from June 4. In another four from June 11, and in yet another four from June 18.

With ballots of National Union of Teachers members being held from tomorrow on selective strikes, it is becoming clear that the teaching unions are preparing for a long dispute.

Both unions are also confirming to work-to-rule, refusing to cover for absent colleagues or to supervise lunchtimes.

Many authorities are putting pupils on a timetable of days off. Others are sending year groups home.

Further education lecturers may also reject the 4.5 per cent pay offer.

A survey of 750 schools and colleges has found 82 per cent support for government proposals to introduce "pupil profiles" as a record of children's school careers.

The results of the Northern Examining Board survey, published today, will give strong impetus to Department of Education and Science plans to push ahead with a national scheme.

**MPs' fear over benefit cut for pit families**

By Julian Haviland

Political Editor

Fears that the families of miners on strike are likely to suffer increased hardship because of new rules governing the payment of benefit will be expressed today to Mr Rhodes Boyson, Minister for Social Security.

A deputation of Scottish Labour MPs, which is due to discuss aspects of welfare policy with the minister, is especially concerned at recent guidance given by his department to officials handling benefit claims in Scotland.

The officials have been told to treat as income any emergency loans made by local authority social workers to alleviate destitution, and to deduct an equivalent sum from supplementary benefit payments.

The loans are made under the strictly defined terms of section 12 of the Social Work (Scotland) Act.

The MPs are concerned that the new regulations, made available to them by Mr Boyson's office last week, require the Department of Health and Social Security staff to nullify the considered judgment of social workers who visit miners' families in trouble and weigh each family's needs.

## Alliance launches its campaign for Europe

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr David Steel and Dr David Owen yesterday launched the Alliance campaign for next month's European elections by pledging to lift the sights of the electorate to the advantage and potential of the European Community rather than focusing on its deficiencies.

Publishing its manifesto a week before the Conservative and Labour parties, the Alliance intends to make a virtue of its Europeanism.

In their foreword to the manifesto, the Liberal and Social Democrat leaders say: "Being much more seriously concerned and informed about Europe, we can be more critical and more constructive than the other parties about its very real problems."

To many British political leaders have concealed their inability to provide imaginative direction to the Community behind a surly anti-Europeanism. We have no patience with these attempts to play to the gallery of outdated nationalism."

The Alliance began its campaign for the June 14 poll accepting that all parties may have difficulty in rousing the electorate. It made no forecasts about its chances. The turn-out will obviously be a key factor.

**Labour shuns Oxford debate on EEC**

By Anthony Bevins,

The Oxford Union has failed to find a Labour front-bencher to speak in an EEC debate with Mr Edward Heath, Herr Helmut Schmidt and Mr Enoch Powell.

Mr Mel Stride, president of the undergraduate debating society, said last night that negotiations were being held for the television rights. "People should be jumping at the chance. I am just amazed."

Mr Powell has agreed to oppose a motion "that the

future prosperity and security of Europe rests with the European Community" on condition that the Union finds someone of "comparable standing" to join him against Mr Heath and the former West German Chancellor.

Mr Stride is baffled by the spate of excuses and refusals he has received from leading Labour figures. "Possibly it is because they are not sure that they want to come out at this stage and start talking about their policy on Europe."

## Home improvements: 2

### Outlook is bleak despite grants review

The outlook for home owners seeking improvement grants is bleak. Few new grants are available because of long waiting lists and Government spending cut-backs. CHRISTOPHER WARMAN, Property Correspondent, in his final article looks at the prospects, with a Government review of the system under way.

of the effect of imposing value-added tax across the whole range of improvements and alterations. The Association of Metropolitan Authorities estimates that this measure will increase the authorities' bill by £20m-£35m this year.

If they succeed, it will only paper over the cracks. Under the present arrangements the variety of policy options open to local authorities is both a strength and a weakness.

The Institution of Environmental Health Officers argues: "The lack of continuity of finance often does not permit consistency of policy over the years. Consequently the public, who have difficulty in understanding the complexities of the grant scheme anyway, cannot be certain of entitlement to a grant, or whether to improve or repair their homes". The institute of Environmental Health Officers argues: "The main difficulties is that for the poorest people who would be eligible, a 90 per cent grant would still leave them

with an expense they could not bear.

As a result, the Government review may include a proposal for means-testing applicants for grants. That is a possibility to which the institution objects. It believes a means test would not only increase the already extensive bureaucracy but would prejudice block schemes.

Evidence from the House Condition Survey indicates that the number of houses considered unfit has not changed for the past 15 years, while the number of houses in disrepair has increased by 44 per cent since 1976.

The grants' system needs simplifying, and local authorities must make sure that their administration is as quick and effective as possible, the institution says. It has established a working group to produce guidance for authorities.

It will be some months before the Government's review of the grants system is completed. In the meantime, the institution concludes: "With the quality of the stock deteriorating, the grant system in disarray, and with slum clearance at a low level, the future of the housing stock looks bleak without increased and better directed investment in housing."

Concluded



"He says he started ten weeks ago, and is determined to finish."

## White-collar threat of action over pay

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The largest Civil Service union has decided to start a campaign of industrial action if the Government refuses arbitration in pay talks covering 500,000 white-collar staff.

The Civil Service unions, seeking a 7 per cent increase, have rejected the Government's 3.7 per cent offer and talks have halted.

Yesterday delegates at the Civil and Public Service Association conference called on the Government to increase the offer or agree to a settlement through binding arbitration.

Mr Alistair Graham, the union's general secretary, said civil servants would be prepared to take disruptive action over the principle of arbitration being refused. However, he

## Lack of pit repairs costing millions

By Craig Seton

Equipment and coal worth they should go underground at the strikebound Bold colliery near St Helens to carry out work on a rapidly-deteriorating coal face failed to turn up.

A board official said that a 6ft-high seam had been crushed by pressure to less than 4ft, trapping power supports and damaging the coal face shearer.

According to the National Coal Board, the Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers responded too late to warnings about serious overhauling of a coal seam and is ignoring calls to carry out other routine but essential work.

The board said yesterday: "An increasing number of pits are coming up against these problems and we will see more incidents like this in the next few weeks."

The union eventually carried out the recapping when overhauling started in a coal face but it was too late to save it or the equipment.

A protest is to be made to the NUM president, Mr Arthur Scargill, after the pet cat of a Stoke-on-Trent miner, Mr Neil Oldacre, who has worked throughout the dispute, died in agony, blinded by red paint thrown over it by men daubing scab slogans on Mr Oldacre's house.

No union official from the Yorkshire area was available for comment yesterday.

Lack of routine maintenance during the overtime ban which preceded the strike has already caused the closure of Bogside colliery, near Dunfermline, because of serious flooding and a methane gas build-up.

In Lancashire yesterday miners whose union agreed that

## NUJ 'blacks' talks on new technology

By Our Labour Reporter

Members of the National Union of Journalists on provincial newspapers are to be instructed to "black" negotiations with their employers on new technology.

The instruction comes after newspaper owners refused to give representatives paid leave to attend a national conference in London on the subject this Friday.

Mr Michael Smith, national technology officer of the union, said yesterday: "They have got to make up their own minds if they are serious about new technology. If they are they have got to let me meet and discuss it."

He said existing agreements would be honoured, but discussions on new deals would be "frozen" unless the Newspaper Society, the employers' body for provincial newspapers, changed its mind.

The raiders struck as the premises opened after a delivery of cash but they were almost immediately challenged by armed Royal Ulster Constabulary officers. A broken replica Colt 45 gun was discovered at the scene. It was not clear if police were acting on information received but there were reports that officers dressed as maintenance men were inside the post office.

The RUC increased patrols in the area after an attempted raid at a post office nearby.

## Manshot dead as police foil post office raid

From Richard Ford

Belfast

A post office raider was shot dead and another man seriously wounded yesterday when police fired on masked men attempting to steal a large quantity of cash. A third member of the gang at Ballygally post office, near Larne in co Antrim, was detained and, after treatment for facial cuts, questioned by detectives.

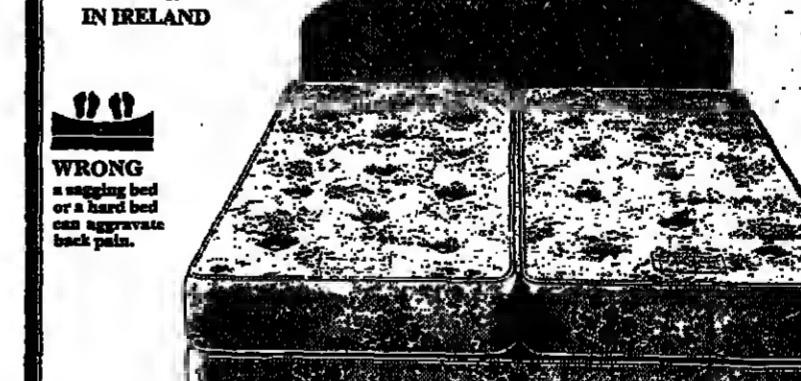
The raiders struck as the premises opened after a delivery of cash but they were almost immediately challenged by armed Royal Ulster Constabulary officers. A broken replica Colt 45 gun was discovered at the scene. It was not clear if police were acting on information received but there were reports that officers dressed as maintenance men were inside the post office.

"One will make contact with a gay, invite him home while making an excuse for not being able to go to his victim's home, walk off with him, only for another officer to step in and reveal that they are police officers," she said.

Overseas selling prices  
1.000 Shillings per 1.700 Cyprus 700  
Denmark Dkr 1.000 Finland Mark 8.000  
France Fr 1.000 Germany DM 1.000  
Greece Dr 1.000 Holland G 3.400 Irish  
Ireland Eire 1.000 Morocco Dir 1.000  
Norway Kr 1.200 Portugal 5.000 Spain 1.700  
Sweden Kr 0.700 Switzerland S Fr 4.000  
U.S.A. \$1.750 Yugoslavia Dina 1.000

## BACK SUFFERERS! The relief you've been waiting for.

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for each  
individual,  
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to bring  
them  
relaxation  
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tell us that standard beds may not be right for every human body. If they provide excellent support for someone of heavy build they're most unlikely to suit anyone lighter. And vice versa. Either way, at least one partner may well experience aches and pains.

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OBAS

Protest on  
'police  
incitement  
of gays'

By Michael Howard  
The National Council of  
Law Commissions is investigating  
claims that the police goaded  
agents into the arrest of some  
men in London.

Mr Alan Gossin, the  
general secretary of  
the National Council of  
Law Commissions, said yesterday  
that he had received a  
letter from Mr Leon Brittan,  
Minister of State for  
Transport, calling the  
police "cowards".

He was arrested by a  
Metropolitan Police officer in a  
house in Croydon, Surrey,

which claimed that  
he was a member of the  
British security forces.

The note said: "I think I'm  
going to be arrested as I go to  
the garden party this evening. I  
will never get out alive. Please  
go immediately to the embassy  
and ask them to have some  
guards ready if I try to run  
away. I will have a lot to tell  
them and that they have a spy  
in their own security forces. For  
God's sake do this or I am dead.  
Burn this immediately."

The note, which was handed  
to Mrs Cane in complete  
silence, was taken to the head  
of security at the British Embassy,  
Mr John Burnett, who alerted  
staff there in case there was an  
incident when Mr Skinner  
arrived.

Mr Skinner, aged 54, a  
respected and long-standing  
member of the British business  
community, who was married  
to a Russian, told the diplomats

## Banker in Moscow death fall said he knew of a British spy, inquest told

By John Witherow

A British banker who was  
killed last year in a fall from  
his apartment in Moscow and just  
before his death that he knew of  
a spy in the British security  
forces, an inquest in Croydon,  
Surrey, was told yesterday.

Mr Dennis Skinner, the  
Moscow representative of the  
Midland Bank, gave a note to a  
British neighbour, Mrs Valerie  
Cane, two days before his death  
saying that he feared arrest by  
the KGB before he attended an  
embassy party on the Queen's  
birthday.

The note said: "I think I'm  
going to be arrested as I go to  
the garden party this evening. I  
will never get out alive. Please  
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community, who was married  
to a Russian, told the diplomats

that he was under pressure from  
the KGB to try to get his wife to  
return to the Soviet Union from  
England. Both of them had been  
in touch with the KGB for  
several years.

He said that his contact in the  
KGB, a man called Alec, who  
he met weekly, had taken  
against him and planned to  
arrest him because he had failed to  
get his wife, Lyudmila, to return.

As a result, he feared arrest  
on a number of pretexts,  
including illegal currency dealing  
or having "pornography"  
in the form of a book by Max  
Weber, called *Social and Economic  
Organization*.

"He was passing information  
to the KGB but I don't think he  
was employed or entirely  
controlled by them," Mr Burnett  
told the jury of six men and  
two women.

Just two hours before he died  
on June 17 in a fall from his  
eleventh floor apartment in  
Leninsky Prospect, Mr Skinner  
telephoned Mr David Ratford,  
the minister at the embassy, and  
told him: "The charge is  
espionage and they are going to  
keep me like a cabbage to  
enable them to control my wife."

The embassy staff took Mr  
Skinner's fears seriously enough  
to put him up at a diplomat's  
home and to offer him sanctuary.

When Dr McHugh asked about  
British secret agents in  
Moscow she was challenged by  
counsel for the Crown, Mr Andrew  
Collins, who said that the  
question went beyond the  
scope of the inquiry.

Although the Foreign Office  
has repeatedly said that there  
was no reason for the inquest to  
be held in secret, Mr Collins  
emphasized at the outset yesterday  
that he may yet apply for a  
hearing in camera if the inquest  
strays into sensitive areas.

The inquest was adjourned  
until today.



Starting young: Sakeena Alam and Tanya Mentzis, both aged five, of the Young London Ballet School, with Ekaterina Maximova, prima ballerina and leader of the Moscow Classical Ballet, which begins a British tour at the Dominion Theatre, London, tomorrow. It will be the first big Soviet company to visit Britain for more than a decade (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

### Intoximeter print-out rejected

A drink-driving charge was

dismissed yesterday after a  
specialist in alcohol analysis  
gave evidence that the print-out  
from an Intoximeter 3000 at  
Highbury police station con-

drinking and driving, and  
makes recommendations to the

Home Office on the subject.  
The print-out contained two  
readings for Mr Biggs. The

July 22 last year, at Andover  
Road, Highbury.

The print-out contained two  
readings for Mr Biggs. The  
first part of the sample of  
breath gave a reading of 51  
micrograms but the second part  
was not completed. The pro-

cedure was repeated, but once  
again only one reading of 57  
micrograms was received.

Mr Ronald Denny, a lecturer  
who has written books about

driving with excess alcohol on

local dignitaries.

The Queen would be there as

Queen of the United Kingdom  
and also of the other Commonwealth  
monarchs, including Canada, which  
took part in the D-Day landings, he said.

The day will begin at 11 am,  
after an overnight crossing in

Britannia from Portsmouth,  
with what the Palace describes  
as an "unofficial visit" to the

town of Caen. It is understood  
that this is likely to include a

reception and meetings with  
local dignitaries.

Two hours later the Queen  
and Duke will be hosts for a

private lunch on Britannia.

The next engagement, and

the first public part of the

## Stress of infertility 'like that of cancer'

From Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent, Helsinki

An infertile woman who  
finds she cannot become pregnant  
can face the same psychological crisis as one who is told  
she will die of cancer within three months,

a leading test tube baby specialist told an international conference of in-vitro fertilization scientists in Helsinki yesterday.

Dr Ian Johnston said several of his patients at the Royal Women's Hospital in Melbourne, Australia, had required acute psychiatric treatment after the failure of in-vitro fertilization and one had committed suicide.

Couples were "under terrific pressures" and the specialist needed to understand what they were going through, Dr Johnston said.

The two-year waiting list at his hospital was one of the hardest pressures for couples to bear, he said. Other pressures came from the natural instinct to procreate, responsibility to the partner, pressure from members of the family and friends and acquaintances.

Loss of sexual harmony, anger, frustration, despair and total loss of intimacy between couples often resulted from the stresses associated with infertility, Dr Johnston said.

Doctors had dilemmas because most of them had had no

## Bail for pilot accused of killing wife

Peter Hogg, an airline pilot  
accused of murdering his wife,  
was freed from prison yesterday  
after being granted bail in a  
hearing from which press and  
public were barred.

Mr Hogg, aged 56, of Cranleigh,  
Surrey, had been in custody for trial charged with  
murdering his wife, Margaret,  
whose bound and weighted  
body was found in West Water,  
Cumbria, last February. She  
had been missing since October  
1976.

Mr Hogg, who also faces  
charges of perjury and concealing  
his wife's body, had been refused  
bail by Guildford magistrates.

Yesterday at the Central  
Criminal Court Judge Underhill,  
QC, granted Mr Hogg's release  
on bail totalling £20,000,  
which is to be provided by three  
sureties.

The conditions of bail are  
that Mr Hogg should surrender  
his passport and pilot's licence,  
not fly any aircraft, live at his  
home address and report  
regularly to a police station.

## Grunwick libel by BBC

Grunwick, the film processing  
company which was at the  
centre of a dispute over union  
recognition eight years ago won  
substantial libel damages  
against the BBC for the second time  
in the High Court yesterday.

In an Open University  
programme last year, the BBC  
alleged that Grunwick and its  
managing director and co-founder  
Mr George Ward had dismissed  
Asian and West Indian female  
employees because they decided to join  
a union. In December 1982 the  
BBC had apologized for broadcasting  
similar allegations.

## Murder charge man remanded

North Avon magistrates  
yesterday refused to grant bail to  
Mr Graham Weston Backhouse,  
a farmer, who is charged  
with the murder of his neighbour  
Mr Colin Bedale-Taylor at the  
village of Horton, near Bristol,  
on April 30.

Mr Backhouse, aged 43, of  
Widden Hill Farm, is also  
charged with the attempted  
murder of his wife Mrs Margaret Patricia Backhouse on  
April 9. He was remanded in  
custody for seven days. Reporting  
restrictions were not lifted.

Det Chief Insp Peter Wilton  
of the Flying Squad told the court  
that only a small amount  
of the haul had been recovered  
at the court was told.

Mr Barnaby Waylen, for the  
defence, said the gangsters had  
eventually agreed to help them.

But although he acted as a  
"minder" he had no idea of the  
nature of the crime.

Mr Julian Bevan, for the  
prosecution, said Opiola con-

fessed to helping the gang by  
providing transport for them,

making his house available for  
the storage and counting of the  
loot, providing sacks and

suitcases, "laundering" £75,000

for one gang member and  
burning cheques, Luncheon

Vouchers and other property.

Opiola, aged 35, of Chase  
Ridings, Southgate, north London,  
was willing to give evidence against  
the gang and that had put his life in danger,

the court was told.

Miss Kathryn Warsop, aged  
18, was awarded £25 at the  
Central Criminal Court by  
Judge Argyle, QC.

As she left court, Miss

Warsop, of Leytonstone, east  
London, said: "I hate violence.  
When I saw a gang of brutes  
having a go at a young man it  
made me angry."

Anthony Bolting, aged 23,  
a betting shop clerk, of Meath  
Road, Stratford, east London,  
was jailed for eight months  
after he admitted assaulting  
Miss Warsop.

Miss Warsop: "Angry".

## Praise for girl who tackled Tube hooligans

A student who helped a man  
being attacked on a London  
tube train by football hooligans  
was described as a heroine by a  
judge yesterday.

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Road, Stratford, east London,  
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after he admitted assaulting  
Miss Warsop.

## 'Minder' for £6m gang jailed

Allen-Opiola, a garage pro-  
prietor, was jailed for three  
years and three months at the  
Central Criminal Court yesterday  
for helping a gang which  
carried out a £6m raid at  
Express in east London at Easter last year.

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Miss Warsop.

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Television coverage of the  
world snooker championships  
gave the BBC the lead in the  
latest viewing figures issued by  
the Broadcasters' Audience  
Research Board.

In the week ending May 6,  
the BBC had 54 per cent of the  
television audience. The sport  
gave BBC 2, which usually had  
about 10 per cent of the  
audience. 20.4 per cent of  
viewers independent television  
programmes took seven of the  
top ten places in the overall  
viewing figures.

It could be that the British rather like our International Flagship Service non-stop to Dallas/Fort Worth.  
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PARLIAMENT May 14 1984

# Walker resists pressure to call coal leaders together

## COAL DISPUTE

Mr Peter Walker Secretary of State for Energy, again reaffirmed in the Commons that coal stocks at power stations were sufficient to meet demands for many months. Pressed by Labour MPs at question time to intervene personally in the dispute, he said that the Government had intervened by ensuring that there had been massive investment in the industry and that there was enough money to pay adequate pay increases and redundancy payments.

Since the dispute started, Mr Walker said, miners on strike had lost more than £200m in wages. Mr Edward Taylor (Southend East, C) said the supply of coal at power stations showed that the strike was pointless and futile. The only result of its continuance (he added) will be a major loss of wages for miners and in the longer term a loss of customers and jobs.

Mr Walker: The miners have lost a substantial amount in wages. The tragedy of the timing of this dispute is that it has been very successful in countering new market forces.

In December 1978 industries applied for grants to go for coal conversion and at present none are applying. This is doing considerable damage to the future prospects of the industry.

James Wallace (Orkney and Shetland, L) asked when the Government would intervene to try to find common ground between the parties to the dispute.

Mr Walker: The Government has already intervened to a considerable extent. There is now no money available to see that the miners are made a better pay offer than that already accepted by the power and gas workers and that all miners who wish to remain in the industry will be able to do so.

The coal industry has enjoyed for the past five years and will enjoy for the next three years the biggest capital investment programme it has ever had. All that is substantial intervention.

Mr Stan Terlecki (Cardiff West, C) asked if it was likely that in the end there would be many pit closures than was originally envisaged because of this unnecessary strike.

Mr Walker: I hope the miners will reflect on the range of opportunities and future opportunities available. With the potential conquest of new markets and the rewards of a massive capital investment programme there is a good potential for the future of this industry. At present it is being damaged and I hope that harm will cease as quickly as possible.

Mr Geoffrey Loftus (Pontefract and Castleford, Lab) said there could be no miners and it was time that someone got the parties round the table for talks on realistic arguments from both sides.

Many miners' families are suffering great financial hardship. Does the minister not think (he went on) that he has some responsibility for it or does he think he can continue to sit on the fence like his boss and get sadistic pleasure out of people being basely treated?

Mr Walker: I have read that article. What (he continued) my colleagues and I have done is to make arrangements whereby there was a decent pay offer, massive investment and no need for a single compulsory redundancy.

Mr Walker said he derived no pleasure from the dispute. That is why (he continued) my colleagues and I have made arrangements whereby there was a decent pay offer, massive investment and no need for a single compulsory redundancy.

Mr William Walker (Tayside North, C) invited the minister to confirm that since in Scotland there was substantial hydro, oil and nuclear power the coal stocks at Scottish power stations would last indefinitely.

Mr Walker: There are substantial coal stocks at Scottish power stations.

It is also true that coal stocks at power stations throughout the UK will last a long time.

Mr Terry Pritchett (Barry Island, Lab) said the dispute was about jobs. Would Mr Walker not fight for his future?

Mr Walker: I realize that. That is why I believe it right for the Government to declare that in the next few years it will invest another £3,000m in new capital investment to see that there is a future for that industry.

Mr Peter Rost (Erewash, C) would contrast this Government's attitude to the future of the industry with what is happening under a socialist government in France where high cost pits are being closed and miners made redundant. But while the nuclear industry has proved much more competitive?

Mr Keith Raffan (Delyn, C) has read the article in *The Times* today by Jimmy Reid, a leading figure in

the Labour Party, saying that the way the NUM's annual delegative conference is being used to circumvent a national ballot is equivalent to this House cancelling a general election. If Labour continues to deny the right of democracy to the miners it can never be considered worthy of the number of miners in France by 50 per cent.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline West, Lab) said Mr Walker should accept the responsibility of his high office and not sit out the dispute until the power stations were out of coal. This was tragic for industry and for the nation.

It is not (he continued) in his interest to intervene directly in the dispute and in use the powers of his office to get people around a table to seek a solution in the national interest?

Mr Walker said he used his high office to see that enormous financial provision was made, that there was a decent pay offer and no compulsory redundancies, and that there was record investment in the coal industry.

That is using this high office to the benefit of the mining industry.

Mr Michael Hardy (Wenlock Edge, Shropshire, Lab) said Mr Walker seemed to be going rather further than the National Coal Board in saying there would be no compulsory redundancies, certainly not within particular coalfields.

While Mr Walker seems to be emphasizing the fact that the Government has intervened (he continued), he is not doing any service to the industry or to his department or to the community at large by flatly refusing to take part in tripartite negotiations.

Mr Walker replied that two mining unions were willing to take part in negotiations. Only one union decided month after month that it would not have such talks.

Mr Michael Morris (Northampton South, C) said one of the saddest things was that Mr Arthur Scargill had forecast that coal stocks would run out and had consistently been proved wrong. Britain was losing its coal and thousands of tonnes of coal were coming in on long-term contracts to the detriment of South Yorkshire and South Wales particularly.

Mr Walker: I do not know of any long-term contracts with the Polish Government so I cannot comment.

Mr Walker: The minister must get stuck in.

was a member, on pay, decent terms for voluntary redundancy, and on

police investment.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on energy: Mr Walker's failure to intervene in the dispute is disgraceful. In the circumstances he is not doing anything for the miners instead of seeing that policy of Mr MacGregor defined.

Mr Walker could not play his part in discussion and we could work out an energy policy based on growth and expansion.

Mr Walker: If there is any dispute in this dispute it is a party which urges people to strike when the

Government is investing more in paying more, and in looking after miners better than they ever did.

Mr Walker said during later

questions that the main effect of the dispute was to damage the prospects of individual pits and of the whole industry.

It was true that Mr Scargill had

said 13 weeks ago that there were

only eight weeks of coal stocks at

the stations. Two weeks later it was

to be 10 weeks. Six weeks ago the

figure was nine weeks. Now it was

eight weeks. In fact there were many

months of coal stocks available at

the power stations.

Those on strike had lost more

than £200m in wages, and progress

in encouraging industry to convert

of coal had been stopped.

Mr Richard Mason (Barry Island, Lab) said Mr Walker intended to stand idly by, watching the mining industry for which he was

responsible, crumbling into disarray? Why does he not invite

the chairman of the National Coal

Board and his office for a discussion

on the industry's future. Talks may

then ensue which could bring an end

to this problem.

Mr Walker said the Government

had not stood idly by. It has been for

the last week record numbers were

working. This morning more miners

arrived at the pits than at the same

time last week.

Sir John Osborn (Sheffield, Hallam, C) Many people in the coal

industry, particularly Yorkshire, did

not want to go on strike but

driven out by the miners' pickets and

intimidation. I am waiting for a plea

from the Opposition to Mr Scargill

to meet the chairman of the NCB with the other two unions on

Wednesday.

Mr Walker: I would welcome an

endeavour by the Opposition to

persuade the NUM in go to those

negotiations. Some weeks ago they

did urge the holding of a national

ballot but there has been no sign of

that in recent weeks. Perhaps the

Opposition will revert to that policy.

Mr Jack Dordman (Easington, Lab)

spokesman on energy: Mr Walker's

failure to intervene in the dispute

is disgraceful. He is not doing any

service to the miners or to his

department or to the community at

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than £200m in wages, and progress

in encouraging industry to convert

of coal had been stopped.

Sir William van Straubenzee

(Wokingham, C) asked if Mr Walker

had noted reports of intimidation of

wives and families of individual

miners. This was abhorrent to most

of us.

Did Mr Walker have any

evidence that this, or any other

measures, were reducing the

number of miners continuing in

the coal industry?

Mr Walker replied that one could

not measure the effect of intimidation

on the numbers going in work in

any day. But at the end of

last week record numbers were

working. This morning more miners

arrived at the pits than at the same

time last week.

White acknowledging the degree

of investment the Government

had not stood idly by. It has been for

the last week record numbers were

working. This morning more miners

arrived at the pits than at the same

time last week.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP) Some of us feel it is

not likely Mr Scargill will enter into

extensive negotiations until there is

more pressure from his members to

do so.

White acknowledging the degree

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Geoffrey  
Smith

The election of campaign leader will determine in the future many issues and decisions. Or will it? It depends on the election, and on the voters' assessment of the results of the campaign.

The outcome will be determined by which party wins at the European elections. In general, the policies of the two main parties must be better understood, and the approach to the European Parliament without a single party's support is a major concern. Being based in Brussels is regarded as an advantage for ministers to speak with influence in the European institutions. It is also important that the most influential British parties are well informed about what is going on. This would prevent them from being manipulated by the European Commission. It is desirable that the European Parliament should be able to make its own arrangements for the representation of the European Union of the United Kingdom.

Cost

Notes

## What is an office?

## DEFENCE WHITE PAPER

# Nato narrows the gap in conventional forces

By Rodney Cowton  
Defence Correspondent

In the past year Nato has narrowed the gap between the strength of its armed forces and those of the Warsaw Pact in tanks, submarines and other important categories of non-nuclear weapons.

This is disclosed in the 1984 Statement on the Defence Estimates which was published yesterday. It goes into considerable detail about the efforts which Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, is making to improve the value for money which the armed forces get from the £17,000m defence budget.

An annex to the White Paper gives the balance of conventional forces between Nato and the Warsaw Pact in 10 categories of conventional weapons on the Central front in Germany and at sea in the Eastern Atlantic.

In only one category - that of surface ships - does the balance favour Nato, but a comparison with last year's White Paper shows that in five categories, main battle tanks, artillery, anti-tank guided weapons, submarines and maritime aircraft, the gap has been reduced. In the other categories of non-nuclear weapons the balance remains unchanged.

This may be a product of the decline in the rate of growth of defence spending by the Soviet Union which the White Paper reports. This is estimated to have been about 4 per cent a year up to the mid-1970s, but to have declined by more than half in subsequent years.

The white paper says: "It is clear that, as in the West, the defence sector cannot be considered in isolation from the rest of the economy." But it adds that it is not clear whether this slackening of the Soviet rate of growth is a long-term trend.

Despite the economic recession within which the present Conservative Government has had to operate since it came to power in 1979, the White Paper shows that British defence spending by 1985/86 will have risen by more than 20 per cent in real terms since then.

In terms of total defence expenditure, Britain last year remained second only to the United States in terms of total defence spending and spending per head, among all Nato member countries, and moved up from fourth place to third in defence spending as a percentage of gross domestic product.

Command No. 9227, volumes 1 and 2 HMSO £4 and £4.50 respectively.

EAST-WEST FORCES: THE CHANGING BALANCE					
1983		CENTRAL FRONT FORCES		1984	
NATO	Warsaw Pact	Total soldiers	NATO	Warsaw Pact	
790,000	980,000		800,000	980,000	
Ratio 1.12			Ratio 1.02		
600,000	740,000	Fighting soldiers	590,000	740,000	
3:1.2			3:1.2		
7,200	17,800	Main battle tanks	7,800	18,000	
1:2.5			1:2.3		
2,700	8,000	Artillery	3,000	8,200	
1:2.9			1:2.7		
7,400	10,200	Anti-tank guided weapons	7,900	10,300	
1:1.4			1:1.3		
1,300	2,700	Fixed-wing tactical aircraft	1,300	2,700	
1:2.1			1:2.1		
80	54	Surface ships	80	57	
1:2.9			1:2.7		
32	81	Submarines	35	83	
1:2.5			1:2.3		
291	444	Maritime aircraft	300	460	
1:1.5			1:1.3		
850	26,000	Mines (offensive)	850	26,000	
1:3.0			1:3.0		

## Greater efficiency by cutting costs

The Statement on the Defence Estimates says that the Government is determined that the capability and efficiency of the armed forces shall continue to be enhanced and improved, but the resources which can be devoted to defence are not limitless.

"The interests of the taxpayer must be safeguarded by the most rigorous scrutiny of the defence budget to secure maximum cost-effectiveness."

It says that the Ministry of Defence is far from inefficient, as the mounting and support of the Falklands operation showed, but the organization must be changed to cut overheads, improve accountability and encourage delegation and the more efficient use of resources.

Within the individual services the shift from support areas in the front line is gathering pace. Between 1981 and 1988 the Royal Navy will reduce the number of men

employed ashore by 25 per cent. Three shore establishments will have closed by the end of 1985 and others will close later.

In the five years after 1988 a further fall of 15 per cent in shore-based numbers are planned in to about 11,000 lower than in 1981.

The Royal Air Force will aim within the next decade to hold manpower steady while the number of front-line aircraft increases by 15 per cent, and the Army will redeploy three per cent, about 4,000 men, of its strength from support areas to the front line.

By this strengthening the front line and through the introduction of new equipment including a new mechanized combat vehicle, the multiple-launch rocket system, a new air defence missile system and the Saxon armoured personnel carrier, the fighting capability of the Army will be strengthened "to an extent not seen in the past three decades".

It is intended to contract out more than 30 per cent of army equipment repair. In the Royal Navy the cost-effectiveness of contracting out six sample support activities will be tested.

The White Paper says: "Generally, we shall seek to apply the principle that the only work carried out within our own defence support organization should be that which is essential for clearly proven operational reasons or where there is financial advantage for the tax payer."

In fact, it has become increasingly obvious in the past month of negotiations - con-

sequently, the underground opposition. If

the Solidarity leaders are freed,

## Paris takes Gaddafi's Chad offer seriously

From Diana Geddes  
Paris

A proposal by Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, for a simultaneous withdrawal of the Libyan and French "presence" from Chad is being taken very seriously in official circles here.

It is considered the first recent hopeful sign of a possible end to the nine-month impasse in Chad. President Mitterrand is studying the details of the proposal, and is expected to give France's reply soon.

It is not the first time Colonel Gaddafi has made such a proposal, and the French-backed Government of President Hissène Habré is clearly highly sceptical, dismissing it as a "further 'delaying tactic' designed to enable the Libyan leader to *reculer pour mieux sauter*".

But M Roland Dumas, the French Minister for European Affairs and a close friend of President Mitterrand, has described the latest proposal as "a new and important development which could constitute an opening and a hope for (a return to) a more normal situation in Chad".

M Dumas, who was sent on several secret missions to Tripoli on behalf of the President before being appointed to his present post in January, revealed in a radio interview on Sunday that Colonel Gaddafi has sent his proposal to M Mitterrand through Dr Bruno Kreisky, the former chancellor of Austria.

If this proposal is serious, and nothing makes me believe it is not, it should be studied and followed up," M Dumas said, adding that France's position had long been that French troops would "not remain in Chad one minute longer than was necessary".

An opinion poll here last month showed that 58 per cent of those polled want France to withdraw the 3,000 troops it sent into Chad last August in order to stem the Libyan invasion of the north. Ten French soldiers have been killed in Chad since then, though only one in combat.

It has been clear for some time France would dearly love to find a way out of the quagmire in which it has become embedded in Chad.

There are signs that Colonel



Sound and fury: Libyan demonstrators shouting pro-government slogans under the portraits of Colonel Gaddafi at a mass rally in Tripoli.

Gaddafi is also genuinely anxious to find an honourable exit from an involvement which is reported to be highly unpopular among Libyans and no longer apparently desired even by the rebel forces of former President Goukouni Oueddei in the north, whom the rebels who fear that their Libyans allies may be bent on annexing the north, rather than supporting him.

Libya is believed to have about 5,000 troops in the north, though Colonel Gaddafi has denied any Libyan military presence, speaking only of experts sent to help "the legitimate Government" of Mr Oueddei.

In recent weeks, there has been increasing unrest among the rebels who fear that their Libyans allies may be bent on annexing the north, rather than supporting Mr Oueddei's return to power. There have been

reports of several desertions to the government-controlled south.

● TUNIS: Fifty young Tunisians working in Libya have been expelled by Colonel Gaddafi in the last two days.

They said upon their arrival

home that the Libyan autho-

rities were in the process of

assembling more of the esti-

mated 60,000 Tunisian citizens

working in Libya (AFP reports).

## Solidarity leaders spurn jail release deal

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The fugitive leaders of the Solidarity underground have dined not directly with the government, but through the medium of former Solidarity advisers - that the 11 have been trying to push the Government as far as it can go. One of the main Kor dissident advisers in 1981. However, if the Solidarity 11 are freed only on condition that they renounce politics or emigrate, the underground will be dissolved to no effect and Poland will be left without any substantial organized political opposition.

According to clandestine bulletins, one of the jailed Solidarity leaders, Mr Seweryn Jaworski, demanded during the talks to consult his former chief, Adam Michnik, in jail would be unacceptable, it was clear from an early stage that the talks would not bring an easy success, even after the intervention of the United Nations emissary, Senior Emilio de Olivares. The UN envoy has offered, on behalf of the Polish Government, temporary emigration to the West, but this has been rejected.

The central problem is that of the underground opposition. If

the Solidarity leaders are freed, the underground leadership should by rights dissolve itself - because the imprisoned Solidarity men were democratically elected to head the union in 1981. However, if the Solidarity 11 are freed only on condition that they renounce politics or emigrate, the underground will be dissolved to no effect and Poland will be left without any substantial organized political opposition.

● Teenage tribute: Hundreds of teenagers yesterday went to the grave of Grzegorz Przemysk, the 19-year-old who died last year after being manhandled by the police. To mark the first anniversary of his death they laid bundles of flowers, swamping the grave, and small tributes stamped with the insignia of Solidarity. Przemysk, son of the poet and Solidarity supporter Barbara Sadowska, had become a martyr for young sympathizers with the banned union.

The Solidarity leaders are freed, the underground leadership should by rights dissolve itself - because the imprisoned Solidarity men were democratically elected to head the union in 1981. However, if the Solidarity 11 are freed only on condition that they renounce politics or emigrate, the underground will be dissolved to no effect and Poland will be left without any substantial organized political opposition.

She told her colleagues in a letter published on Sunday that her continued membership of the orchestra could lead to unforeseen tensions. Herr von Karajan had insisted on engaging her, although the players complained this violated their long-standing rights to have the final say over new members.

The orchestra was due to vote later this summer on whether to keep her on as the second woman player in over a century of the orchestra's existence. Frau Meyer, however, suggested she was not prepared to become a political football and was weary of the row, which has already forced Dr Peter Girth, the Philharmonic's director who also supported her, to leave when his contract expires next year.

The orchestra members in a blunt letter told Frau Meyer, who has made a name for herself as a soloist, that it would be hard for them to decide on her continued presence purely on artistic grounds. They said they accepted her decision with respect and recognition, and regretted that her engagement had been in such unhappy circumstances. They would be

happy to play with her again as a guest artist.

The row, which damaged the orchestra's reputation and led to angry outbursts from Herr von Karajan, was taken by a number of feminist groups as symbolic of the difficulties women have in overcoming prejudice in public life.

As long as Swapo insists on strict adherence to the United Nations procedure for independence, however, Pretoria will continue to stand firm on its Cuban demand. Swapo knows that its military position is very weak, after the security agreement between South Africa and Angola.

To the extent that the issue has been broadened into a debate between the different groups themselves, as opposed

## Shake-up at the top in Yugoslavia

From Dessa Trivisa  
Belgrade

In order to brace her Government for the hard task of settling Yugoslavia's troubled economy on the long road to recovery, Mr Milka Planinic, the Prime Minister, has carried out a far-reaching reshuffle.

Parliament has been critical of the inefficiency of the federal Government, and professional competence rather than national parity in its composition has become a necessity.

Of the nine ministers who will be leaving two - Mr Lazar Mojsov, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Stane Dolanc, the Minister of the Interior - will be joining the new eight-member state presidency, in place of retiring members.

Two senior officials involved in negotiations with Yugoslavia's creditors, Mr Zvone Draganić and Mr Janko Smole, are leaving the Federal Government for health reasons.

Yugoslavia's new Foreign Minister is Mr Raif Dizdarevic, from Bosnia, who was previously president of Parliament. Mr Dobroslav Culafic, from Montenegro, takes over the Interior Ministry.

Earlier this year the Government began a programme of economic reform, by ending the price freeze and committing itself to a liberalized pricing policy. Such bold measures have already been encountering fierce resistance from the bureaucrats.

Mrs Planinic has warned, however, that delays and hesitation would deprive the country of the possibility of resolving the crisis, which calls for radical reforms and profound changes in both the Government and the running of the economy.

## Backlash in Punjab checked by curfew

From Michael Emsley, Delhi

The strife-torn state of Punjab held its breath yesterday while all sides waited for a Hindu backlash that could set off the intercommunal struggle that many people have feared would result from the Sikh agitation and terrorist campaign.

A statewide *Bandh* or general strike was called in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh by Hindu organizations led by the newly formed Hindu Rashtriya Suraksha Sena, the national security force. A similar strike was also called in Jammu, the Hindu portion of Jammu and Kashmir state.

The authorities responded by clamping down curfews on all the main towns of Punjab - Amritsar, Jullundur, Ludhiana and Patiala - were all kept indoors. Other places where

## Kohl faces defeat over tax amnesty

From Michael Binyon  
Bonn

The political uproar over the coalition Government's proposal to grant an amnesty to firms that illegally claimed tax deductions on political donations has now forced the Free Democrats to withdraw their support. Unless the Bill is withdrawn at the last minute, Chancellor Helmut Kohl faces a humiliating defeat in the Bundestag.

Protests against the plan within the FDP reached a crescendo at the weekend, as one regional party association after another denounced the amnesty. Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the party leader, came under fierce attack, and his isolation in support of the Bill made his future survival as leader increasingly dubious.

However, after a tense meeting of the party executive on Sunday evening, support for the amnesty finally crumbled. Herr Genscher is expected to seek an urgent meeting with the Chancellor to tell him the FDP can no longer support its coalition partners on this issue.

Herr Kohl resolutely defended the amnesty against doubters in his own party at the Christian Democratic congress last week, and again insisted at the weekend that he was sticking by the bill. But government sources yesterday indicated a retreat in face of the public onslaught. They said Herr Kohl was not prepared to put his coalition at risk, and the Bill would be withdrawn if a parliamentary defeat became likely.

The affair has caused outrage in many quarters, especially among young voters. A recent opinion poll showed that 76 per cent of West Germans are against the amnesty, which would affect more than 1,000 firms, while only 9 per cent support it.

The main accusation is that this is a piece of cynical self-interest by politicians to protect their friends in big companies who had threatened to cut off donations if they were dragged through the courts. The opposition Social Democrats and the Greens have said the Bill was a shameless routing of the rule of law, and even government supporters have

Kohl faces defeat over tax amnesty  
From Michael Rieger  
Bonn



ish in Punjab  
ed by curfew

# Health Club Hotel Bedroom Client's Factory Airport Lounge Tennis Club Film Set Home Shop Farm Studio Next Door ...etc.

An office is where people work.

It can be light and pleasant, dark and stuffy, high-up in the air or hidden in the basement.

It can be long and thin, or large and square.

In the centre of town, or in the outskirts.

Etcetera, etcetera, etcetera.

But whatever it can be, 'the office' is still one particular room in one particular building; four walls, a window and a desk, basically.

Most of us are used to working from one place all day. Some of us even quite like it. But is it because we have to?

A lot of business men and women are still missing good business opportunities by being unable to take themselves and their work out of the confines of those four walls. So far there hasn't been much that they, or even technology, could do about it.

Now there is, with a new idea from Apple.

It's very simple. An office is a place where people work; why not make it as many different places as possible? Why not give people the freedom and the ability to work anywhere they want to?

Think of it.

Corporate planning...on the patio.

Quarterly financial breakdowns...at the airport.

Report writing...in your hotel bedroom.

# AGAIN WE'VE BEEN VOTED

## Sari Squad tackles European racism

By Pat Healy  
Race Relations Correspondent

Fifty Asian women will leave Britain tomorrow to what promises to be a noisy tour of European capitals. Several governments will be made to feel distinctly uncomfortable about their immigration and nationality laws.

The women are members of the Sari Squad, a title chosen to indicate the rising militancy of Asian women in Britain who are no longer prepared to acquiesce in rules that split their families or deport them. Their focus is the case of Afia Begum, the young Bangladeshi widow who was deported with her daughter last week after hiding from immigration authorities for nearly 15 months. They say that her case is typical of hundreds of thousands throughout Europe, where the Sari Squad sees a rising tide of racism leading to more discriminatory immigration laws.

Miss Paromita Hayers, aged 22, who has a social science degree but is unemployed, said: "It is more on the surface of the continent than it is here. They are rounding up immigrant kids in France."

Afia Begum had her entry clearance to Britain withdrawn after her husband died in a fire shortly before she was due to join him in Brick Lane, east London, where the Sari Squad has set up an Afia Begum centre. They say that immigrant women like her face double discrimination, deprived of rights under immigration laws if they do not have husbands to support them.

In Britain Asian women with a right to stay are being refused the right to have their husbands join them, although British-born women can bring in their foreign husbands.

One attempt has already been made to deal with the automatic deportation that faces many Asian women when they lose husbands through death, separation or divorce. The Commons recently gave leave to a 10-minute rule Bill on the issue, and its introduction was watched by a dozen members of the Sari Squad.

Their European tour, which will take in Paris, Amsterdam, Bonn and Frankfurt will culminate in demonstrations outside the European Parliament in Strasbourg on May 23.

Pickets stood in driving rain



Women of Action: From left, Kaveri Mishra, Putuz Das, Paromita Hayers (in front with short hair), Begum Rehzia.

## BMW car works to shut down as German strike bites

From Michael Blayney, Bonn

Striking workers in the West German engineering industry won their first victory yesterday when the important BMW car works in Munich announced that production would come to a standstill on Thursday because of a lack of vital components.

The announcement came only a few hours after 13,000 men began strikes in key component factories in the Stuttgart area to enforce their union's demand for a 35-hour week. BMW announced that its assembly lines would be affected first, but lay-offs would then spread as stocks ran down.

One of the tactics of IG Metall, the giant metalworkers' union, is to hit at component factories first in an attempt to cripple the important car industry. Spokesmen for other firms – such as Daimler-Benz, the makers of Mercedes, and Porsches – said they would be severely affected within a few days. Importing components from abroad would not be practicable.

Pickets stood in driving rain

industries. More than 1,500,000 workers would have no work within a few days, and would be without pay or state aid for those on short-time working.

The union wants the employers to begin regional talks on possible compromises, hoping thus to crack the tough front they have put up against any shortening of the present 40-hour week without any cut in pay. The employers insist, however, on national negotiations. I G Metall has refused to call for political arbitration, saying it is up to the employers to settle the conflict.

The strikes are the first serious incidence of industrial trouble since 1978. Some observers are already predicting the embittered conflict could last for several months.

West Germany lies well down in the table of strikes in industrialized nations, and the present conflict is being taken much more seriously by the Government, especially as other unions are also preparing industrial action over the same issue.

## Arrest of rabbi stuns settlers

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The arrest of Rahi Moshe Levinger, figurehead of the Jewish settlement movement and founder of the ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim (Block of the Faithful), sent shock waves through the occupied West Bank, where he is revered as a spiritual leader by thousands of religious Jews.

It was disclosed that the rabbi's detention on Sunday, in connexion with the investigation into Jewish extremists in the West Bank, was sanctioned personally by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, an advocate of increased settlement in all parts of the West Bank, an area he terms "Eretz Israel" (the biblical land of Israel).

Israel radio said the rabbi, who founded Kiryat Arba, one of the largest West Bank settlements, and is in the

## Top Nazi Walter Rauff dies in Chile

Santiago (AP and Reuters) – Walter Rauff, a former Nazi SS colonel accused of killing tens of thousands of Jews during the Second World War, died on Monday of an apparent heart attack, Chile's official radio reported.

Rauff, who had long been ill with lung cancer, died at his home in the wealthy suburb of Las Condes. He was 77.

Rauff's extradition to stand trial for war crimes in West Germany was rejected 1963 and requests from West Germany and Israel this year that he be expelled were also refused.

The Nazi hunters, Simon Wiesenthal and Serge and Beate Klarsfeld, continued to press for Rauff to stand trial saying that he was one of the three most wanted Nazi war criminals still at large.

The West Germans and Israelis accused Rauff of sending at least 97,000 East European Jews to their deaths in mobile gas lorries which he designed.

## 80 injured in Athens blast

Athens (Reuters) – About 80 people were injured when an explosion ripped through a fast food shop in a nine-storey building in central Athens. Eight of the injured were in a serious condition and at least 28 others were also being held in hospital.

The blast is believed to have been caused by a gas bottle exploding. Most of the injured were waiting at a bus stop outside the building.

## Moonies leader denied appeal

Washington (Reuters) – The Supreme Court has refused to review the tax fraud conviction of the Rev Sun Myung Moon, founder and leader of the Worldwide Unification Church, known as the Moonies, clearing the way for his imprisonment. He was convicted in 1982 of tax fraud, obstruction of justice and false statement charges and was sentenced to 18 months in prison and fined \$25,000. He has been free pending the outcome of his appeals.

## End of an era

Nairobi (AFP) – Presidents Nyerere of Tanzania, Moi of Kenya and Obote of Uganda officially endorsed yesterday the end of the East African Community which collapsed in 1977. The three leaders also abrogated the East African Treaty which was signed in 1967 forming the community.

## Paper closes

Hongkong (AFP) – The Star, Hongkong's only daily newspaper published in separate English and Chinese versions, has closed with 110 journalists laid off. No reason for the closure of the 19-year-old paper were given.

## Another first

Ottawa – Mrs Jeannine Sauvé, who just over four years ago became the first female Speaker of Canada's House of Commons, yesterday was installed as the country's first woman Governor-General. She succeeds Mr Edward Schreyer.

## Show of force

Tokyo (AFP) – About 80 warships 250 planes and more than 50,000 personnel from Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States will participate in Pacific manoeuvres. The exercise, called Rimpac 84, will be staged between San Diego and Hawaii. It ends on June 29.

## Gulf ship attack

Bahrain (Reuters) – A Kuwaiti tanker was damaged in an air attack in the Gulf. The fourth vessel to be hit in the past two days, the Kuwait news agency reported the ship, the Bahri, was attacked by an unidentified plane and two crew members were hurt. It was not carrying any crude oil.

## EEC prepares anti-terror code after Howe plea

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Ways of countering "State-sponsored terrorism" are being prepared by the EEC after a plea to Community Foreign Minister in Brussels yesterday by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

He raised the question at the meeting of the Council of Ministers in the light of the shootings outside the Libyan Embassy in London last month.

"This is a problem which shows no sign of going away," Sir Geoffrey said.

Senior officials from the Community are therefore to work together to try to produce a common code which will be enforced throughout the Community.



Mr and Mrs Allen in a recent photograph.

## Tamil deadline passes

Colombo (Reuters) – Mystery surrounds the fate last night of a kidnapped American couple, held for four days by separatist guerrillas who threatened to kill them yesterday.

A 6pm deadline passed without word. But in Delhi, the Press Trust of India said a

Tamil separatist organization has ordered the rebels to free the couple.

Mr Stanley Allen, aged 36, and his wife Mary, aged 29, of Columbus, Ohio, were taken at gunpoint from their home in Jaffna, northern Sri Lanka, on Thursday.

Information leaked from the inquiry described the underground as being established by militant settlers in 1979 in reaction to the signing of the peace treaty with Egypt. One of the unrealized plans of its tight-knit group – including a number of army officers – was the blowing up of the main Muslim shrines on Jerusalem's holy Temple Mount.

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End of an era

Paper closes

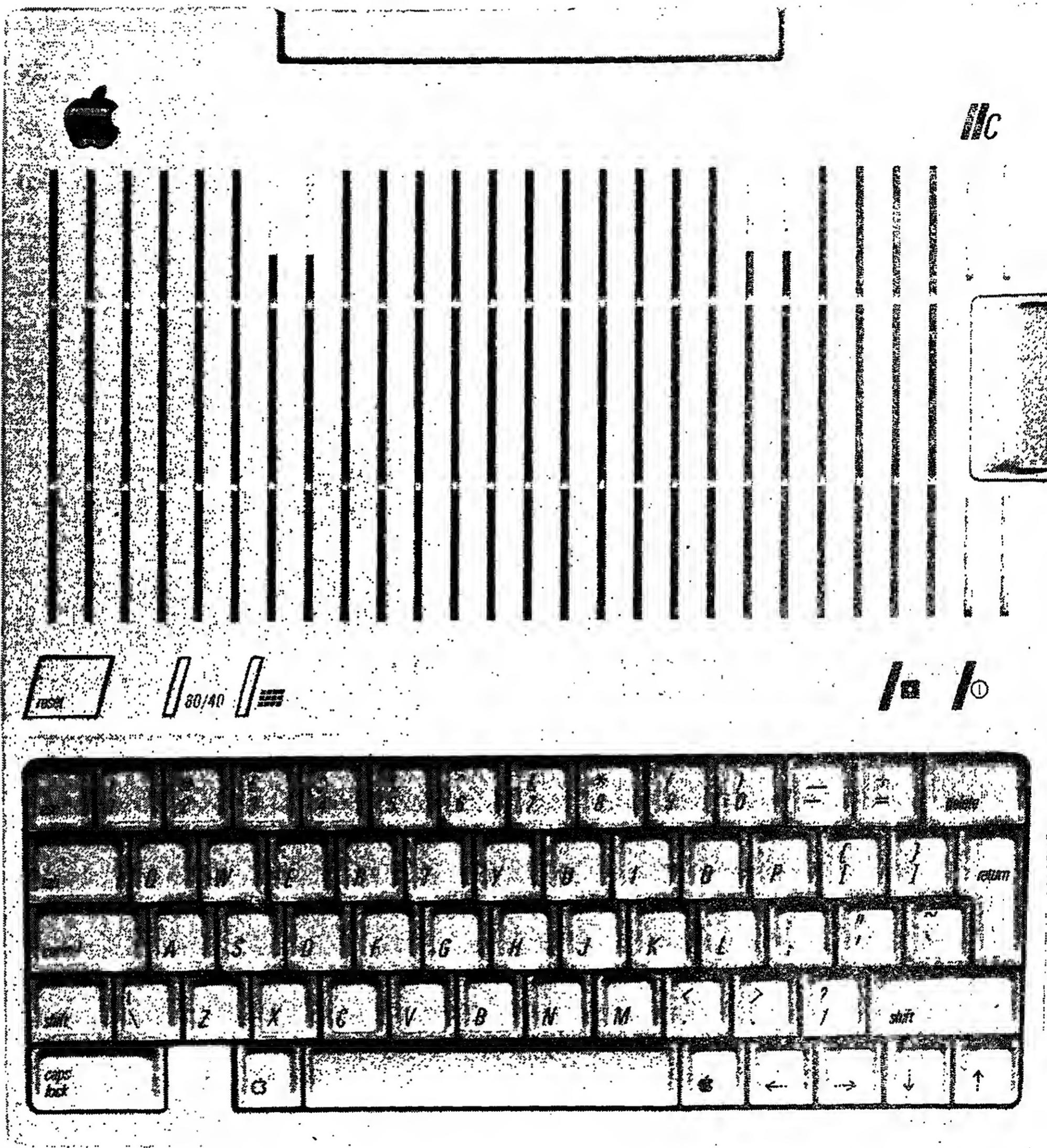
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Show of force

Gulf ship after

OUT

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***The Apple IIc***

**It's taking business out of the office.**



Fort

## Healing America's deepest scar at the wall of loss

From Trevor Fishlock  
Washington

Even by night people come to the Vietnam Memorial. It is a place of extraordinary and poignant pilgrimage, a place like no other in America.

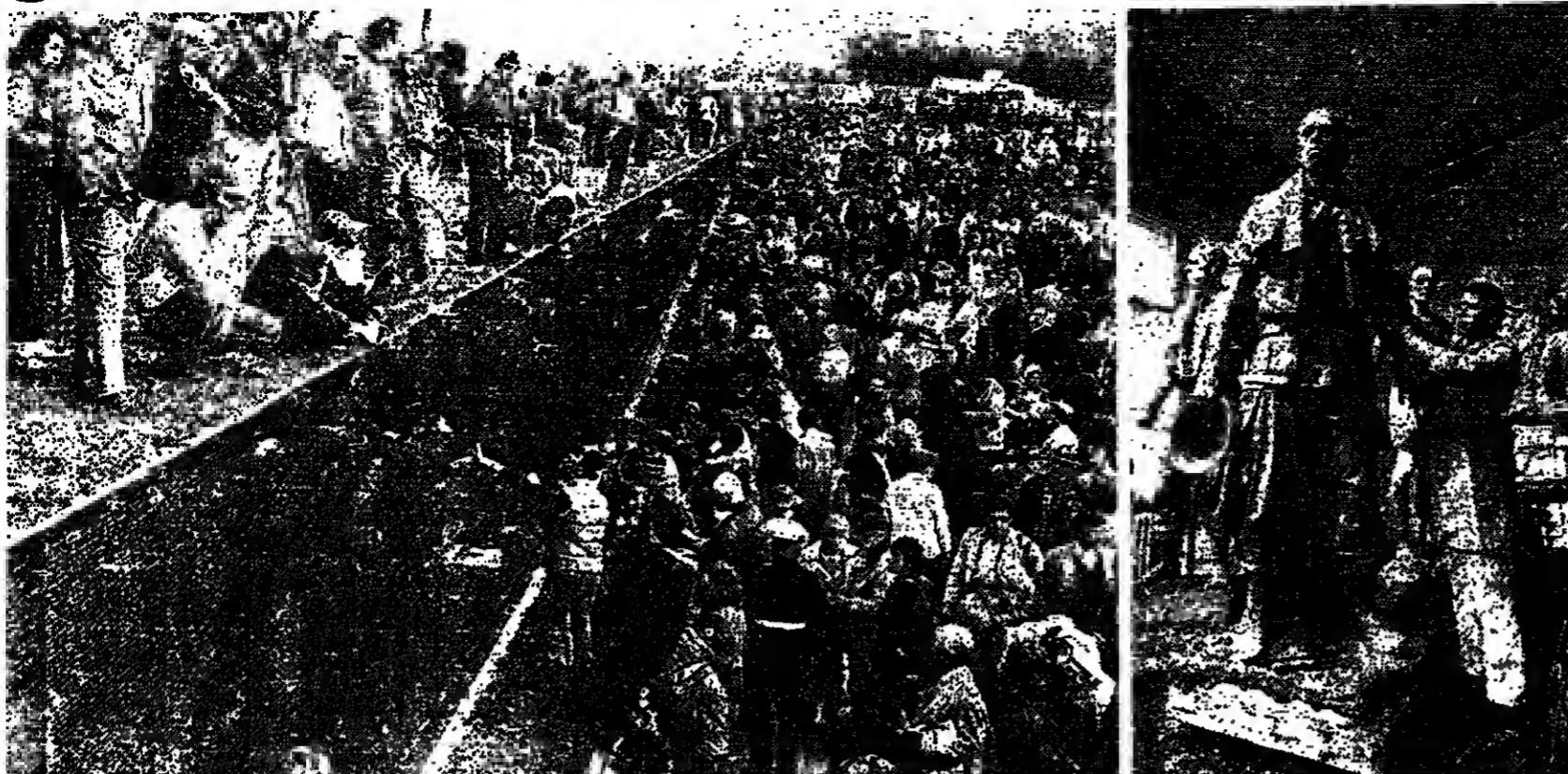
Thousands come every day to contemplate a wall of black slabs bearing the names of 58,000 dead, the granite so polished that the people see their own reflections through the lists of dead sons. Some tape letters to the stone, or place flowers between the panels, or run their fingers gently over the carved names in the manner of the sightless touching a face.

It may be that the wall plays a part in the slow forming of scar tissue over the Vietnam wound, the most divisive and tormenting of modern American experiences. Almost nine years have passed since Saigon fell and the last Americans were evacuated, the final act in the defeat of a great power's army by a force of peasants.

It was years before Americans could begin to come to terms with the emotional and political watershed of the war. For a long time it seemed almost too raw an injury to examine, for part of it included deep pools of shame and resentment, as well as grief.

Not least in the welter of hurts and anger were the feelings of those who survived. They participated, often reluctantly in a war millions of their countrymen either opposed or did not care about.

Their own self-respect was often replaced by self-loathing. They returned to find themselves un-heroes, frequently despised. Many thousands are still being treated for the mental



Veterans' day: Hundreds of Vietnam veterans and their relatives finding solace. Right, sculptor Frederick Hart working on the statues soon to be added.

breakdown that war and its guilty aftermath induced.

In the same way that European writers and poets spent years trying to confront and explain the waste of the First World War, Americans have started exploring what once seemed too tender and unapproachable. Films have been set against the background of the war, a long Vietnam

series has just been shown on television, and a popular history of the war just published, is selling well.

It was inevitable that a Vietnam memorial should stir strong feelings among those who wanted recognition of sacrifice, and those who wanted no reminder of what they held to be an ignoble cause.

The design competition was

won by a woman of 21, Naya Ying Liao. She designed a striking and original memorial, a wall 247ft long, bearing the names of the dead, in the order of their deaths.

Close by the memorial, in the heart of Washington, is a tiny encampment, a permanent "vigil of honour" as it is called, mounted by veterans as a reminder that 2,490 Americans

remain unaccounted for after the Vietnam war. They believe some of the men may still be captives. That uncertainty amid the shred of hope this vigil represents, is one of the war's

believed such thing would glorify what they thought was not glorious, and who thought the memorial's restrained dignity needed no embellishment.

Nevertheless, a statue is being made and it will be added to the site this year. It depicts three soldiers, one of them black, and it will be reflected in the long dark wall of loss.

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# Every month 1,000 companies go bust. You can't always blame the economy.

According to a recent report in a financial newspaper, companies go to the wall for all manner of reasons.

In many cases the economy has little to do with it.

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For the most part, the bald truth is that when companies get into trouble they have only themselves to blame.

Mismanagement of stocks. Lack of capital. Setting up in the wrong location. Lack of trust and communication between managements and their accountants. Too rapid and under-researched expansion. Old-fashioned production techniques. And so on.

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**HEWLETT  
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## Justices can order medical reports before jury trial

*Regina v Ramsgate Justices, Ex parte Kazmirek*  
Before Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Mann  
Judgment delivered May 11

Justices had jurisdiction under section 37(3) of the Mental Health Act 1983 (which was in the same terms as section 60(2) of the Mental Health Act 1959) to consider making a hospital order against a defendant notwithstanding that he had elected trial by jury, and they therefore could direct that the medical reports be obtained which they would need when considering whether to exercise that jurisdiction.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held, granting an application by Mr Lucien Kazmirek for judicial review of a decision of the justices not to implement and then to rescind an order which they had made on March 20, 1984, that medical reports be obtained in respect of him.

Mr Nigel Ley for the applicant; the justices did not appear.

**LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF** said that after the justices upon the applicant's request had ordered that the medical reports be obtained, their clerk had advised them that they had no power to make such an order as they had no power to make a hospital order notwithstanding the applicant was charged with offences of criminal damage and elected trial by jury and they therefore had no jurisdiction to try him.

Section 37(3) of the 1983 Act gave the justices power to make a hospital order against a person charged before them with an offence without convicting him of it if they were satisfied that he had done the act charged. In *R v Lincoln*

(*Alexander Justices, Ex parte O'Connor* [1983] 1 WLR 335) the applicant had been incapable of assisting his election as to his mode of trial and the justices had therefore had no jurisdiction to try him summarily.

Then Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, had said (at p 338) that the subsection gave the justices power in an appropriate case to make a hospital order without convicting him which had been directed by the jury which had been directed by him in that capacity sat at jurors at the subsequent trial at which he appeared as counsel for the prosecution. That amounted to a material irregularity.

Mr Justice Musill (sitting in the Court of Appeal with Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, and Mr Justice Onslow) so held on May 14 when allowing the appeal of Samuel Alfred Hoyland-Thornton and quashing his conviction on September 14, 1983 at York Crown Court (Mr Recorder Ognall, QC, and a jury of driving while disqualified).

The main issue was whether Mr Walsh's complaints gave rise to any right to judicial review. They all related to his employment by the health authority and the purported termination of his employment and of his contract of employment.

Mr Thorne Morison, QC and Mr Michael Parker for the authority; Mr John M. Bowyer and Mr Charles Bott for Mr Walsh.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that Mr Walsh was employed by the authority as a senior nursing officer at Wexham Park Hospital.

During Mr Walsh's service at the hospital relations between the medical and nursing staff became strained.

In August 1982 an incident occurred at the hospital involving a patient, Mr Walsh and Miss Cooper, the district nursing officer. Miss Cooper suspended Mr Walsh from duty.

Furthermore both were issues which not uncommonly arose when the employer was a company or individual, as contrasted with a statutory authority. However, that only went to the exercise of the court's discretion whether or not to give leave to apply for judicial review.

As the authority sought to have the proceedings dismissed as a preliminary issue, if they were to succeed they could only do so on the basis that accepting all Mr Walsh's complaints as valid, the remedy of

Both fell well within the jurisdiction of an industrial tribunal. The first went to whether or not Mr Walsh was dismissed at all within the meaning of section 55 of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1975. The second went to whether the dismissal, if such there was, was unfair.

During the course of those

## Jurors saw counsel as judge and prosecutor

*Regina v East Berkshire Health Authority, Ex parte Walsh*  
Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice May and Lord Justice Purhase  
[Judgment delivered May 14]

A complaint of unfair dismissal by a National Health Service employee did not fall within the ambit of public or administrative law and therefore was not a case suitable for proceedings for judicial review under Order 53 of the Rules of the Supreme Court. Accordingly, an application for leave for judicial review by the dismissed employee was a misuse of Order 53.

The Court of Appeal so stated in its judgment at the trial in the crown court had sat in the same court only six days earlier as assistant recorder, 10 members of the jury which had been directed by him in that capacity sat as jurors at the subsequent trial at which he appeared as counsel for the prosecution. That amounted to a material irregularity.

The main issue was whether Mr Walsh's complaints gave rise to any right to judicial review. They all related to his employment by the health authority and the purported termination of his employment and of his contract of employment.

None of those three decisions was directly concerned with the scope of the jurisdiction of an industrial tribunal. The first related to Miss Cooper's power to act on behalf of the authority in suspending him. The second related to the extent to which there was any departure from the rules of natural justice in the procedures which led up to that dismissal.

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## Judicial review not apt for unfair dismissal

*Regina v East Berkshire Health Authority, Ex parte Walsh*  
Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice May and Lord Justice Purhase  
[Judgment delivered May 14]

Appeals Mr Walsh did two things. First, he applied to an industrial tribunal alleging that he had been unfairly dismissed and seeking compensation.

Second, he applied for judicial review claiming an order to quash the dismissal and to prohibit the continuance of the appeal hearings and to quash any determination of the appeal hearings. The application for prohibition was abandoned when the master came before Mr Justice Hodgson because the appeal hearings had already been concluded. However, it continued as one for *certiorari*.

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judicial review was nevertheless wholly inappropriate and the continuance of the application for judicial review would involve a misuse - the term "abuse" had offensive overtones - of the procedure of the court under Order 53.

The judge referred to *Vine v National Dock Labour Board* [1957] A C 488; *Ridge v Baldwin* [1954] A C 40; and *Malloch v Aberdeen Corporation* [1971] 1 WLR 1578. He accepted that there was no public law element in an ordinary relationship of master and servant and that accordingly in such a case judicial review would not be available. However, he held, on the basis of those three cases and, in particular, *Malloch*'s case, that Mr Walsh's relationship was not ordinary.

That restriction was contained in The National Health Service (Remuneration and Conditions of Service) Regulations of 1974 No 296, which provided that "where conditions of service, other than conditions with respect to remuneration, of any class of officers have been the subject of negotiations by a negotiating body and have been approved by the secretary of state after considering the result of those negotiations, the conditions of service of any officer belonging to that class shall be deemed to be approved".

In all three cases there was a special statutory provision bearing directly upon the right of a public authority to dismiss an employee.

Employment by a public authority did not per se inject any element of public law. Nor did the fact that Mr Walsh was an officer in a higher grade or was an officer. That only made it more likely that there would be special statutory restrictions upon dismissal or other underpinning of his employment. It would be that underpinning and not the seniority which injected the element of public law.

Senior nursing officers were the subject of negotiations by a negotiating body, namely, the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) and the resulting agreement was approved by the secretary of state.

If the authority failed or refused to create private law rights for the employee, the employee would have public law rights to compel compliance, the remedy being *mandamus* requiring the authority so to contract or a declaration that the employee had those rights.

If, however, the authority gave the employee the required contractual protection, a breach of that contract was not a matter of public law and gave rise to no administrative law remedies.

If Mr Walsh's conditions of service had differed from those of his colleagues, he would have an administrative law remedy by way of judicial review enabling him to require the authority to amend the terms of service contained in his contract of employment. But that was not the position. His notification of employment which was a memorandum of his contract of employment, expressly adopted the Whitley Councils' conditions of service applied to seek judicial review.

While it was true that the judge seemed to have thought that that right would be confined to senior employees, there was no ground for any such restriction in principle.

The most that could be said was that only senior employees could complain of having been dismissed in the exercise of delegated authority. It was one of senior employees who were protected from such a dismissal. All employees would, however, have other rights based upon the fact that Parliament had intervened to specify and, on that view, protect those conditions of service as a matter of public law.

In his Lordship's judgment, the present case was not therefore a case for judicial review.

Lord Justice May and Lord Justice Purhase delivered concurring judgments. Solicitors: J. Tickle & Co; Hallmark Carter & Atkinson, Britton.

the wider right not to be unfairly dismissed which included the right to natural justice, it clearly arose out of those conditions and was implicit in them.

The ordinary employer was free to act in breach of his contracts of employment and if he did so his employees would acquire certain private law rights and remedies for wrongful dismissal.

Parliament could underpin the position of a public authority employees by directly restricting the freedom of the public authority to dismiss, thus giving the employee public law rights and at least making him a potential candidate for administrative law remedies.

Alternatively it could require the authority to contract with its employees on specified terms with a view to the employees acquiring private law rights under the terms of the contract of service.

If the authority failed or refused to do this create private law rights for the employee, the employee would have public law rights to compel compliance, the remedy being *mandamus* requiring the authority so to contract or a declaration that the employee had those rights.

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## Elementary elimination of the impossible

*Mahanan Ghbmh v Consenteive Shipping Company SA*  
Before Mr Justice Lloyd  
[Judgment delivered May 10]

It was proper for arbitrators, on any tribunal, when faced with two alternative explanations for an application by claimants, to determine the existence of a particular state of affairs, each of which was highly improbable, to proceed in accordance with the dictum of Sherlock Holmes in *The Sign of Four* that once the impossible had been eliminated, whatever remained, however improbable it be, must be the truth.

Mr Justice Lloyd so stated in the Commercial Court of the Queen's Bench Division, dismissing an application by claimants Mahanah Ghbmh, SA, seeking a reasoned award of maritime arbitration on the ground of misconduct.

Mr Anthony Colman, QC and Mr Bernard Eder for the claimants; Mr Bernard Rix, QC and Mr Timothy Young for the owners, Consenteive Shipping Company SA.

MR JUSTICE LLOYD said that reasoning by the elimination of the impossible was a process with which the courts were very familiar (see *Brown v Foy & Sons Ship Co* [1977] 27 LI L Rep 395), per Mr Justice Summer, and *Rhodes Shipping Co SA v Edmunds* [1983] 2 Lloyd's Rep 235).

That reasoning had led the arbitrators to accept the owners' explanation for the contamination of a cargo of gasoline by gas oil, but they had gone on to provide their own theory as to how the contamination could have occurred.

Unfortunately that theory had not been put to the claimants' expert witness and errors of fact, and the claimants had contended that the award should therefore be set aside.

There was no reason on the facts of this case why the arbitrators should not have speculated as to the least-improbable way in which the contamination could have occurred.

It was always a question of fact and degree whether a party had an adequate opportunity to deal with points adverse to his case. In assessing the question of fact or degree, the court would bear in mind both the importance of the point put out and whether it was likely that the result would have been affected.

Since the passing of the Arbitration Act 1979, which has obliged arbitrators to give reasoned awards, it had been easier for unsuccessful parties to argue that decisions had been based on grounds which were not in issue or on which they had had no proper opportunity to be heard.

While the court undoubtedly had a duty to intervene in a proper case, it was important that applications to set aside awards for misconduct should not become a back-door means of appeal on questions of fact or degree.

Solicitors: Holman, Fenwick & Williams; Clyde & Co.

**Magistrate has power to rescind bail**

*Regina v Governor of Ashford Remand Centre, Ex parte Harris*

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Mann) refused on May 9 an application for *habeas corpus* made on the ground that having committed the defendant to the crown court the magistrate no longer had jurisdiction in any matter concerning that case and had no power to rescind bail after the defendant had made a dispensing return to a policeman as he was leaving the dock and therefore the defendant's subsequent detention was unlawful.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that it could not be said that as soon as the magistrate had finished speaking he was *functus officio*, that jurisdiction in the matter had passed from him to the crown court. One had to look at such a case in commonsense terms to decide when as a matter of practicality the occasion had come to an end.

Having regard to the circumstances of this case the occasion had not come to an end and it was open to the magistrate on reflection to add a condition to or rescind bail. The application was dismissed but the defendant was granted bail.

In so far as Mr Naidi asked for leave to appeal it should be refused and the appeal dismissed.

## Keeping stolen item

*Brown v Crowther*

A person who had bought an article in good faith and subsequently discovered that it had been stolen had not assumed the rights of the owner where he had merely retained possession of it for a week after his discovery, without attempting to dispose of or use it, and had not come to any decision as to what to do with it.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Mann) so held on May 11, allowing an appeal by way of case stated by Mr Simon John Brown against his conviction by the Burton-upon-Trent Justices on August 4, 1983 of the theft of a telephone.

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2% p.a. Finance Offer 3.9% APR. TYPICAL EXAMPLE: RENAULT 18TS

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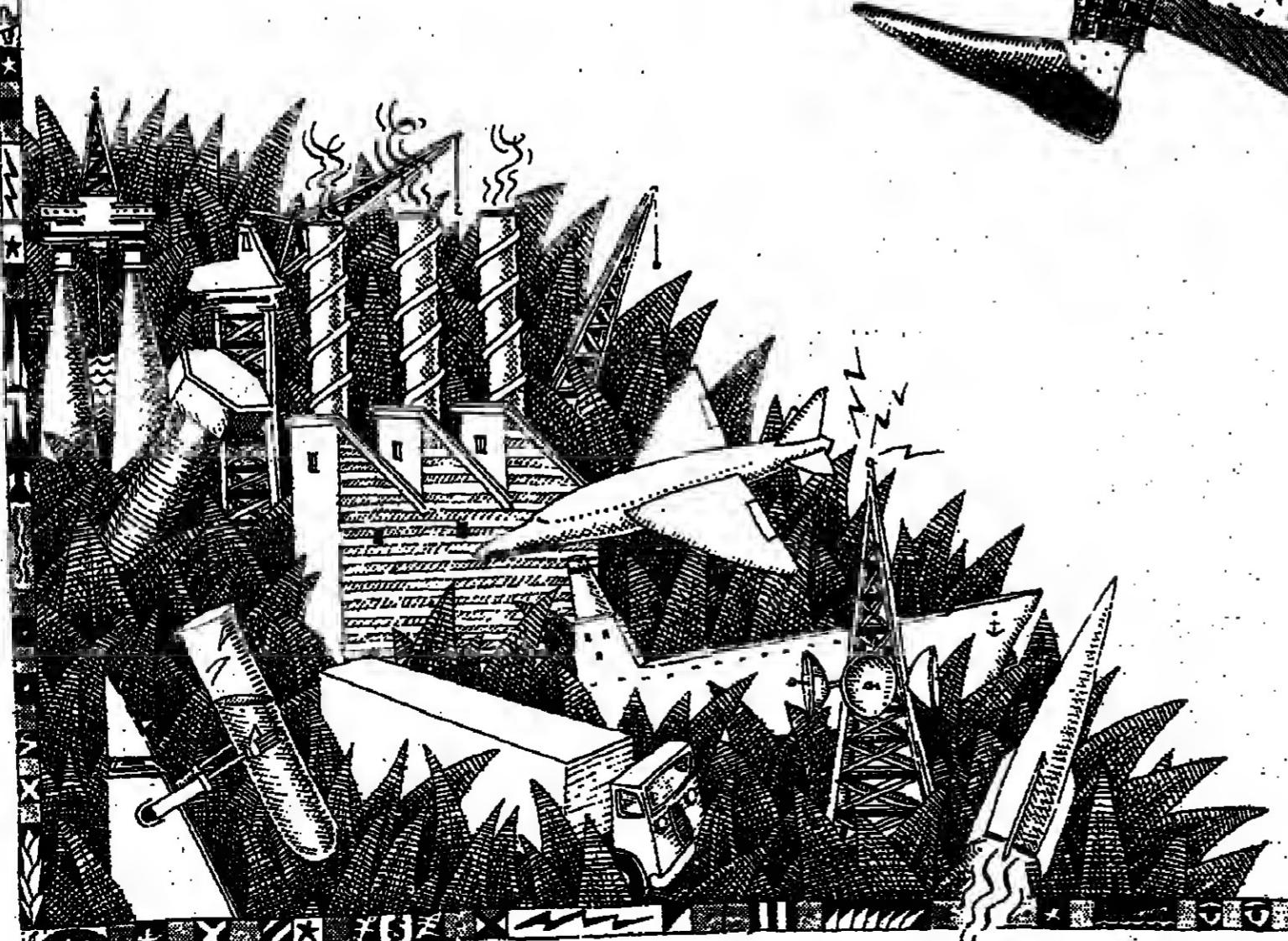
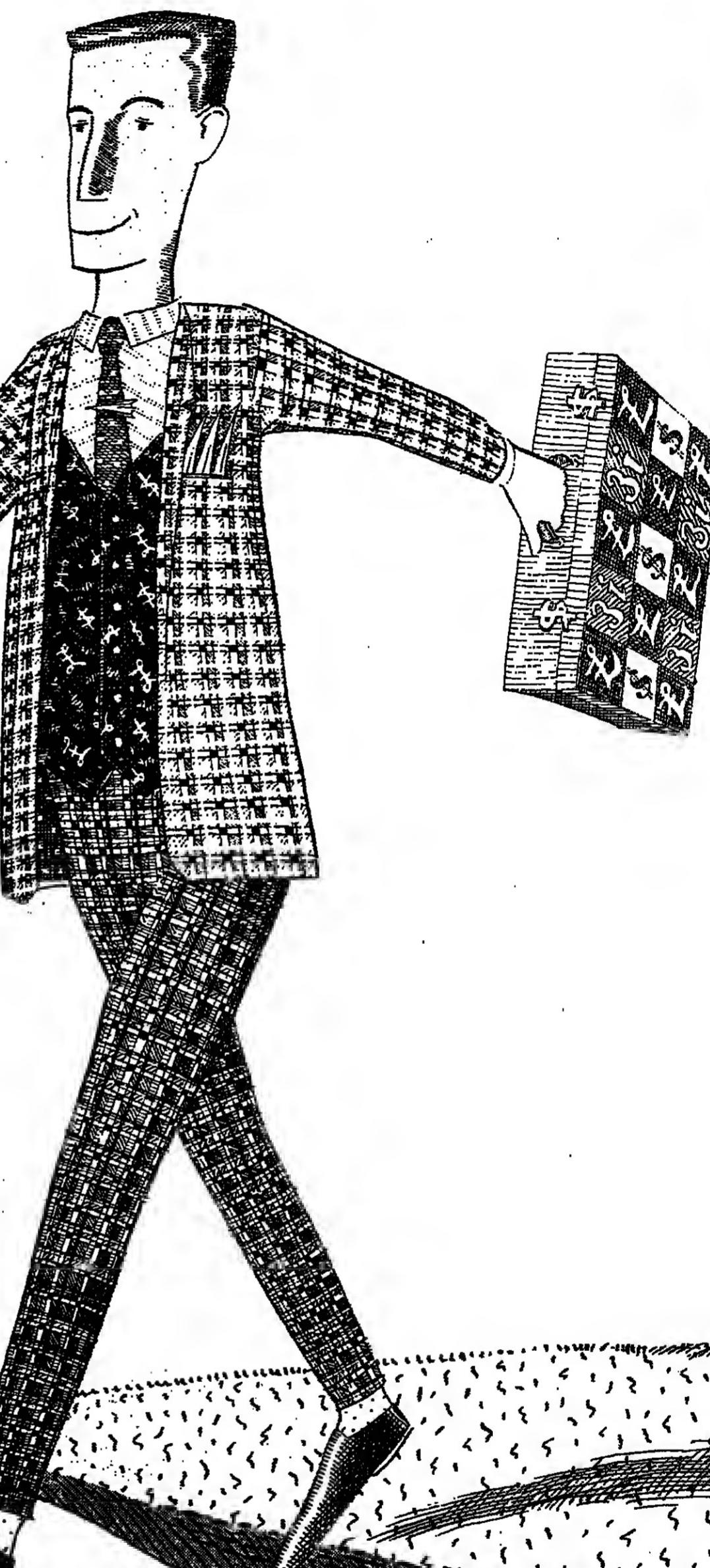
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THE CREATIVE USE OF MONEY.



## SPECTRUM

Six years ago Watford Football Club was floundering in obscurity in the fourth division. Since then, the team has climbed a fairy tale ladder of success to this Saturday's FA Cup final

# Watford's winning wizard

Watford for the FA Cup is on a par with a Ruritanian exploration programme of Liechtenstein planning to conquer the Soviet Union. But they have made it, for the first time in their history. Their clash against Everton at Wembley on Saturday is the crowning achievement of their chairman, Elton John, and more especially of manager Graham Taylor, who brought the club from the fourth division in the first five seasons.

It would make an inspiring story for Ziggy: the pop star with more money than sense determined to take the team he supported as a lad to glory. He hires a young and basically untested manager at the crumbling ground and says something like: "Take me to the stars." The manager replies: "You're crazy, boss, but I like your style."

"I don't want to disown all the efforts of so many people," Taylor says. "But the way Elton John and I clicked was the spark that ignited Watford."

However happy the ending might be, it has not been an easy ride. Taylor stands out among the usual run of football managers not only because of his achievements — at one stage last season Watford topped the first division, and finished second in Liverpool — but, because he is intelligent, articulate, honest and a fundamentally decent man. Despite this, or perhaps because of it, he has attracted a huge volume of hate from sports writers and many wise old soccer heads who should know better, and more impossibly, finished second in the table behind Liverpool.

Early in the season just ending, when Watford fell to



**'I've seen the big clubs, ones you dream about as a kid, and they're not as big as you'd thought'**

"We met, I asked him his ambitions for Watford? He replied: 'I want to get into Europe. Do well in the first division.'

"Do you know how much that would cost?" Taylor asked. "I haven't the slightest idea," Elton John replied.

In the event, it cost £1.2m. in an interest-free unsecured loan from the chairman. But the idea that Watford have succeeded by buying up good players, a hot air balloon kept aloft by the chairman's lolly, is unfounded.

Two thirds of that sum went on badly needed ground improvements and safety measures. Not that it shows very much. The Vicarage Road ground is still, in the words of chief executive Eddie Plumley, "a corrugated iron graveyard".

In fact, Taylor had just £300,000 to spend on players. He has played the transfer market successfully, receiving £1m from AC Milan for forward Luther Blissett.

All of which shows that Taylor is a smart and successful operator. He has been just as successful in schoolboy Watford in tactics of long ball, aggressive simplicity. The reasoning can hardly be questioned: the more times you get the ball in the opposition penalty area, the more goals you are likely to score. But the tactical purists throw up their hands in horror.

I couldn't believe the anger when I was asked to manage the England youth team last year," Taylor said. The idea that England would adopt Watford's tactics — "putting the game back 20 years" — became an obsession.

"I was given that job to do two things," Taylor said. "To teach them to play forward more quickly, and to instil certain standards of discipline — the standards I expect at this club."

"I've seen the big clubs, ones you dream about as a kid, and they're not as big as you'd thought," Taylor said. "I am not pure and perfect, but I believe in principles."

This means standing up for his players, as he stood up for his players, as he stood up for Watford captain Wilf Rostron, who will miss the Cup Final after falling foul of a referee.

"I think players are over-criticized. People demand so much of football that the bad points are constantly highlighted. But when you compare the ethics of footballers to those of people in the professions who don't attract the same media attention, then it becomes clear that footballers are really quite saintly."

The vilification of Taylor is beginning to die down now. The footballing establishment, for all its earlier misgivings, is beginning to accept Watford, and Taylor's success, as a fact of life.

So much that whenever there is talk of a "major club" with a managerial vacancy,

Taylor's name crops up.

But he will not leave Watford. Not for a while, anyway. He has just signed a new six-year contract, a long time by footballing standards.

"We thought was here for life," says John Barnes, one of his bright young lads.

Taylor says: "Some people think I'm unambitious because I haven't tried to go to a big club."

"Well, I've seen the big clubs, the ones you dream about as a kid, and they're not as big as you'd thought. And they're all hot run in a way or by the people I like."

"What I want to do now is to win the first division championship. I'm not saying it's something we shall certainly achieve, but we will certainly give it a go. You want to share success with some one. Here,

every moment of success is something we are achieving for the first time. At a big club, you lose the enjoyment of sharing success."

If you want to annoy Taylor, tell him you think he should move on from his present cosy number to Manchester United or Tottenham Hotspur. By staying at Watford I am showing myself as being more ambitious, not less. I have chosen to find success the difficult way, by finding success for a small club. I want to be associated with its achievements, not with the record of other managers. That is my ego."

When the team faced the threat of relegation before Christmas, Taylor said it would benefit from a brush with disaster. Today, looking back, he says he suffered from no failing of nerve, no feelings of unbearable pressure.

"When I took over at Lincoln, they had gone nine matches without a win, and after I took over there was another nine without a win. People were asking what the hell I was doing. I was seen as a puppet appointee. They could have sacked me then, and left me with a mortgage, two kids, and a track record of failure. A boy of 28 who had a go and failed. That's what I call pressure."

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"What I want to do now is to win the first division championship

## FASHION by Suzy Menkes

## Putting your money on a shirt

## FASHION EDITOR'S COMMENT

Fashion this season has taken up the "African Look" - dark tribal colours, jungle prints, rough weave natural linens, and ethnic bangles. Meanwhile, the streets are a-glow with fluorescent colours, paint-splash prints, fresh white cotton and day-glo accessories.

Street style and "fashion" have never looked so far apart. But what is fashion except something that is recognizable? The dictionary defines it as the "prevailing custom in dress." By my own judgment, fashion now means the prevailing style in any peer group. Nobody is wearing the African look because the only group receptive to the call of the wild was already wearing it last summer. The tribal beat that caught the young mood brought in primitive prints and African bandannas in the hair. It has now been presented to the greater buying public a year later in a far less subtle way as safari shirts and animal prints.

The African-inspired clothes hanging on the rails are just the latest example of a "fashion" that has never really justified that label. Since Lady Diana Spencer put a ruff of frills round mass-market necklines (in complete contrast to the High-Tech clothes that "fashion" was offering), we have had no style which women have generally responded to and recognized.

Yet there have been seismic changes to the silhouette (the widened shoulder), to proportions (the square sweater and cropped trousers), to leisure wear (track suits from toddlers to middle age). The bomber jacket, the big blazer, the cotton sweater are all widely worn.

If such garments are so fashionably acceptable, why do the taste makers (designers, manufacturers, retailers) get "fashion" so badly wrong?

The mistake lies not in the clothes but in the assumption that "any one look will now be universally accepted. In the past, fashions were made for and set by a tiny segment of society. ("Conventional" means of upper-class society" is one dictionary definition of "fashion.") Clothing today is made democratically for women who lead various lives. The American retailers have realized that success comes from knowing your market and serving it well, which is why they have specialist shops devoted to "career dressing" or fancy hosiery for the junior market.

In Britain, where social divides are less arbitrary, we suppose that if something is fashionable, everybody will actually wear it. On that basis the fluorescent socks which are the flavour of the month in the King's Road would mean a rash of day-glo feet at Ascot or in executive board rooms. The idea is absurd, yet designers who produce a particular image and fashion editors who report on their collections are challenged by women who think that a certain style will be imposed on them.

"They aren't going to make us shorten our skirts?" is the suspicious query of women who have not understood that fashion authority no longer exists. You pays your money and you takes your choice. And if it is African prints you want, you will be spoilt for choice in the summer sales.

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## PET A MARIE

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There is a long centre back zip for easy dressing, also useful side zips.  
Size: 12, 14, 16, 18  
Price: £34.00  
Length: 43" approx to hem.  
Or send a 1st class stamp for detailed information.  
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0732-55300



Above: Italian style. Pure cotton classic shirt with small collar and two button cuff £53, textured weave marbled stripe tie in green, blue and tan £17.50, both from Gianfranco Ferré, 37 Brook Street, W1

Below left: High Tech checks. Blue and white graph print with white collar £59.50, also green and rust, from Grey Flannel, 7 Chiltern Street, W1. Black and white paisley print tie £16 from Crolla, 35 Dover Street, W1. Club wool and silk black and white jacket £120 from SJS on 2 at Simpsons Piccadilly.

Glasses from a selection at For Eyes, 21 James Street, WC2, Cheapside, Sloane Street.

Above: The new prints. Scott Crolla's blue and white pinstripe shirt with paisley print sleeves and floral back £48, geometric patterned woven silk tie £18, dusky pink linen buckle waist trousers £50 all from Crolla, 35 Dover Street, W1.

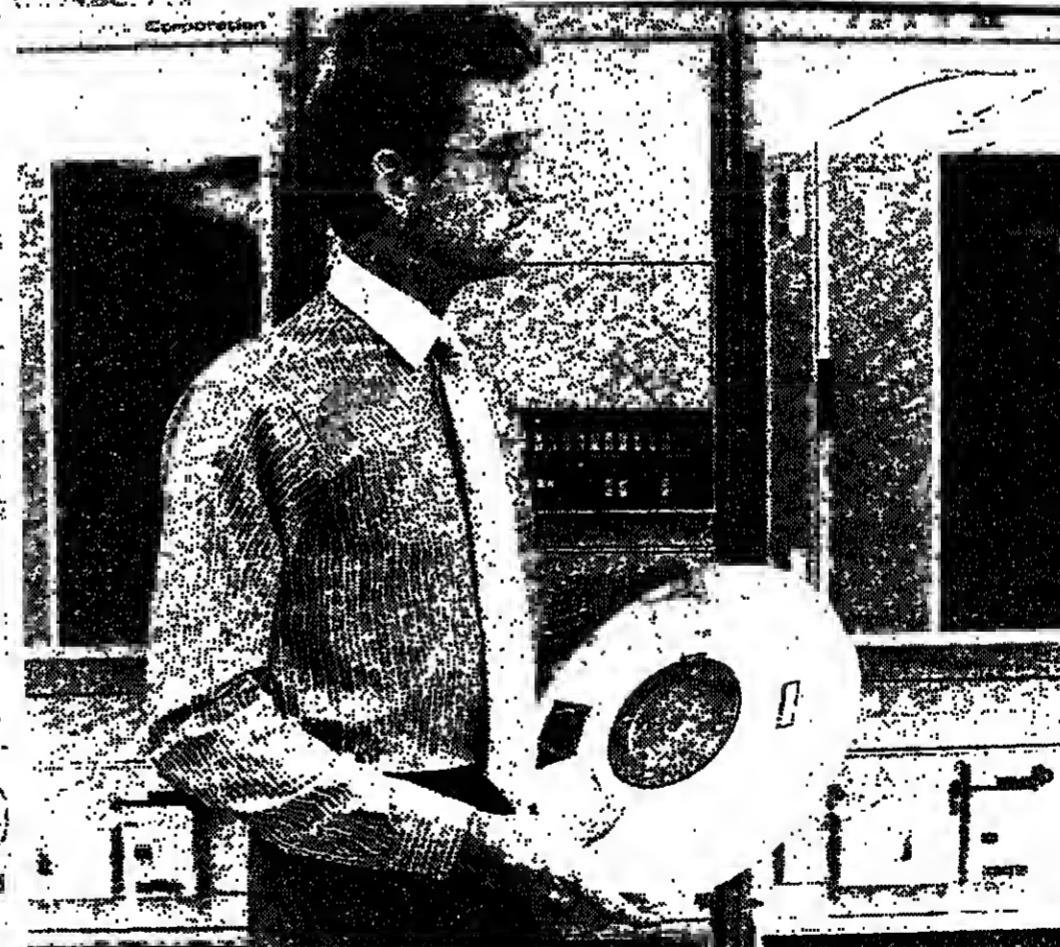
Top left: The sporting shirt. Rose pink and white cotton shirt with tab collar and buttoned cuff, also lemon, grey £49.50, green and pin-striped silk tie with sporting motif £27.50, both from Dunhill, 20 Duke Street, St James's SW1 and Harrods.

Horsehead tie clip £2.50 from Paul Smith.

Left: Reactionary chic. Ticking stripe red, black and white cotton shirt £24.95, geometric print silk bow tie £3.95, lacquer red enamel cuff links £23.95 and braces all from Hilditch and Key, 73 and 37 Jermyn Street, SW1. High-waist trousers £57.50 from Paul Smith, 44 Floral Street, WC2.

Fashion Assistant Christine Painell.

Photographs by HARRY KERR



Left: White collar worker. Steel grey striped poly cotton shirt by Van Heusen £14.95 Selfridges, 1-16, John Lewis, W1. Flannel trousers Dunhill, Duke Street.

Far left: Print and stripe. Pink and gray stripe cut away shirt £35 and fine wool suit by Cerruti £325, both SJS on 2, paisley tie and henley £24, all from Simpson Piccadilly.

## Angela Gore



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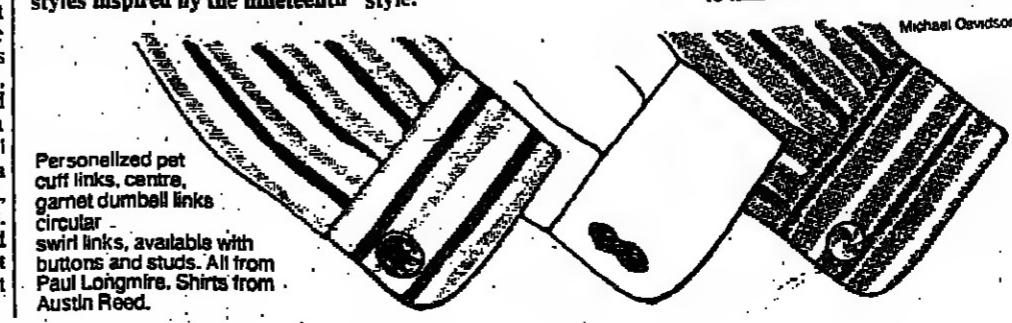
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## Something up my sleeve

Wearing your favourite pet (or your grandchildren) on your sleeve, means a serious commission for Paul Longmire. He specializes in custom-made cuff-links, engraved or enamelled with anything from a family crest to a company logo to the aforementioned, nearest and dearest.

Paul Longmire bought his Bury Street shop the day he went in to look at an unusual trout tie pin and found that the business was for sale. Now over 100 tie pins and stick pins are also part of his collection. They sell to the same men who have re-discovered the double cuff and the links and see the discreet dandy effect as current taste.



Personalized pet cufflinks, centre, garnet dumbbell links, circular swirl links, available with buttons and studs. All from Paul Longmire. Shirts from Austin Reed.

The blossoming of prints, the sliced-away collar, bold mixes of stripes, paint strokes of colour, the return of the formal cuff, a new emphasis on texture - all the passion of changing fashion is in the simple shirt and tie.

The safe shirt bought to a price to blend in with the office furniture may still be the standard for the working man. But the crisp edge to young men's wing collars has inspired a new generation of formal shirts. The dark shirt under a lighter jacket as worn by Duran Duran has become a pop statement of style. The younger Hooley Henry like the reactionary chic of double cuffs, cuff links, bow ties and foulard handkerchiefs. And perhaps The Smiths' penchant for flowers has made the floral print the high fashion look.

The regular shirt changes according to its collar, which is still quite small but now cut away in a sharp angle last seen in fashion on the Duke of Windsor. Burton-down and tab collars are also small with the collar pin across the throat, a fashion feature. White collar workers have seen their shirts move from badge of office to high-style. The smart white collars now tend to come on striped shirts in subtle combi-

nations of colour: pink with yellow and teal blue, green with aqua and bright red.

The variegated stripe is the mainstream story of the season. Stripes broad and narrow are used in tandem on one shirt to give the effect of pin-striped suiting or ticking. Because texture is now important to fashion, shirtings simulate tweed with herringbone or weave effects printed into a stripe. Graphic and grid checks, sometimes used in conjunction with the stripes are also high style and these same geometric patterns make the favourite patterns for ties.

Mixtures of patterns and stripes are the new, look, witty demonstration by Scott Crolla's patchwork shirt that offers a formal striped shirt front, collar and cuffs under a suit with bold paisley patterns on sleeves and back. This is a mirror image of street style, which puts paisley pattern ties with striped shirts, or plain knitted silks against dark tropical prints.

Men are becoming more adventurous, claims Roger Talbot of Hilditch and Key, who find even stockbrokers can play safe in the fashion feature. White collar workers have seen their shirts move from badge of office to high-style. The smart white collars now tend to come on striped shirts in subtle combi-

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Playing safe is the problem with British designers, and stripes are the new, look, witty demonstration by Scott Crolla's patchwork shirt that offers a formal striped shirt front, collar and cuffs under a suit with bold paisley patterns on sleeves and back. This is a mirror image of street style, which puts paisley pattern ties with striped shirts, or plain knitted silks against dark tropical prints.

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century designs and made in enamelled silver gilt (from £148 plus VAT). Racing links with the correctly coloured enamel vest and cap or borgs sailing flags (£190 plus VAT) come a little cheaper than pets, people or clan tartans (£290).

Paul Longmire bought his Bury Street shop the day he went in to look at an unusual trout tie pin and found that the business was for sale. Now over 100 tie pins and stick pins are also part of his collection. They sell to the same men who have re-discovered the double cuff and the links and see the discreet dandy effect as current taste.

Presentation sleeve links made for the royal family (including some charming intertwined initials for Edward and Alexandra) are an inspiration to customers who want to commission designs for themselves. If you want to find a present over the counter there are lots old and new (from £55), but Paul Longmire thinks that the custom-made cuff-links makes a more personal present and sets an interesting challenge for his workrooms. For the record, the cute grandchildren enshrined in enamel were made for an American couple. Englishmen, it seems, are more likely to want to immortalize their dogs.

Michael Dawson

**THE TIMES  
DIARY**

**Ken the  
chartist**

Neil Kinnock's muted appearance on Tracey Ullman's video is about to be consigned to the footnotes of socialist music history; Eric Heffer's plea for a left-wing Song for Europe will be forgotten; even *The Red Flag* may be challenged; Ken Livingstone is to become a pop singer. He is cutting a record with chart-topping Flying Pickets, a group a politically left as its name suggests. The words are being kept secret but, as the song was being written for this month's GLC jobs festival, you can probably guess. The performance is quite overshadowing a more modest effort by the all-women High Jinx, picked by the GLC as its anti-abortion campaign song.

**Driving force**

The depumping of Edinburgh's first citizen by the new left-wing council will not leave the Lord Provost (sorry, convener) in bicycle clips. John McKay tells me his Labour group is likely to insist he keeps the Daimler — "although personally I'd see nothing wrong in a Metro." Chaffeurs John and Henry must be worried.

• Politics deals another blow to sport. The Libyan national football team, unaided by a 2-0 thrashing by Manchester United in Tripoli in February, were keen to take on Nottingham Forest. The organizers of the tour now assure me: "There's no chance."

**Missing link**

Organizers of the SDP-Liberal Alliance campaign for next month's European elections were justly proud to produce their manifesto yesterday, a week before Labour and the Tories. But the 36-page document has just two omissions — nowhere does it mention that it is the party's campaign manifesto, nor even the election date.

**Honest graft**

Three marriage dowries are awaiting to be snapped up in the City of London. The booty comes from a "Marriage Portion" request, left to the City in 1880 by a Signor Pasquale Favale, who was induced to leave hundreds of thousands of lire because "his wife was a native of London and that he had passed many happy years in the City". All that's required is to fill out a form (no mush needed) proving that applicants are aged between 16 and 25; are about to be married, or were married within the past year; were born within the Square Mile of London (that includes all babies born at Baris), or have lived in the City for seven years. Signor Favale left only one catch — that the dowries, awarded by the Port and City of London Health and Social Services Committee — go to girls who are "poor and honest". Last year only two applied — probably not because of the lack of poverty and honesty in the City, but because the dowries are only worth £30 a throw.

• A one-day course on how to teach managers to cope with stress, organized by Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, has had to be cancelled. The businessmen were too busy to attend.

**Didn't travel**

Dr John Eaton set off from Saffron Walden on a 1.10-mile tour to collect 1,500 bottles of wine from French vineyards. They were to be sold to raise cash for the British Association for Immediate Care — the organization which provides medical treatment at the scene of road accidents. What happens? An elderly Belgian smashes into the back of his car.

BARRY FANTONI



## Germany: enter the leisure ethic

**Bonn**  
Everyone remembers how the Germans used to work: women in headscarves, passing bricks from hand to hand as they laboured in the rubble to rebuild a country devastated by war; men who put in long hours in the factories and produced an economic miracle; unions that sat down with the bosses, not to argue over wage claims, but to plot strategies for greater efficiency and higher output.

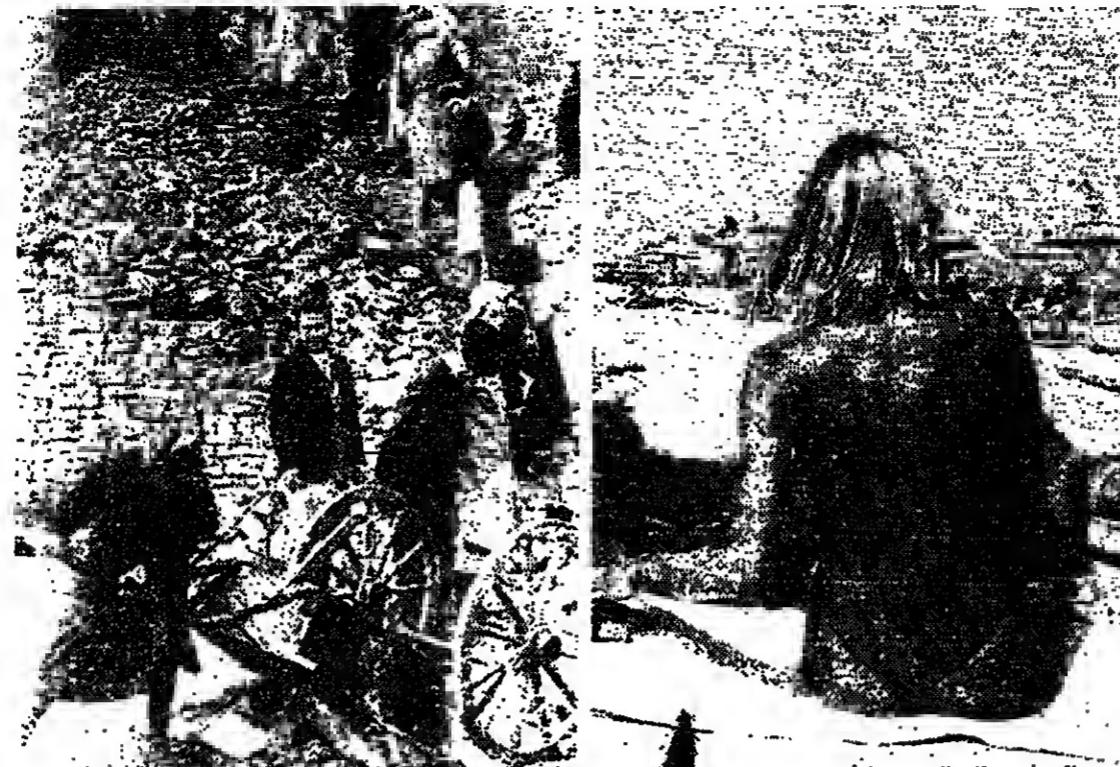
Those were the good old days, people say — the Adenauer era when hard work was the way to moral and material salvation. But as Germany prospered, attitudes changed. Waves of *Gastarbeiter* — Italians, Yugoslavs, Turks — came to hungry labour market to take those jobs Germans no longer wanted. People took things a little easier. They wanted more time to spend the money they were making, were more interested in holidays abroad than overtime at work. Now German workers, who already put in fewer hours than those of other western industrialized countries, want to bring the working week down to 35 hours without any cut in pay. They are threatening widespread strikes to back their demands. What has happened to the old German work ethic?

The polls have given one answer. Young people today are more interested in being with their families. They no longer believe they should produce ever more and work harder; and they are increasingly unwilling to sacrifice leisure for more money. Such findings, challenging long-standing assumptions, have led some commentators to conclude that the Germans are becoming idle, a notion abhorrent to the conservative older generation.

"Germans outraged! We are not lazy!" screamed the heading in the mass circulation *Bild* after one such poll last year.

But there is more to it than that. Those who regret the passing of self-sacrifice and unstinting commitment to work should remember the peculiar circumstances of the post-war reconstruction. Not only was superhuman effort the only way to make Germany habitable again; hard work was in some way explanation for the enormity of the war, a way in which Germans could regain dignity and the respect of the rest of the world.

Circumstances today are also special. In Germany — perhaps more than in other western countries — the environmentalists, opponents of consumerism, the Greens and the alternative movement in general have influenced public attitudes to work. And the nature of work is changing rapidly. The advent of automation, the computer revolution, the contraction of traditional industries, have swept away thousands of jobs and left many workers



Berlin 1945, Ibiza 1984: a corner of a colonised foreign beach that reflects a growing distaste for work for work's sake

bewildered and alienated by new practices and jobs that leave many people feeling little more than cogs in an impersonal machine. The polls that documented the waning enthusiasm for work also found growing dissatisfaction with the nature of employment today. There is a yearning for the old skilled industries, for the fulfilment of the craftsman.

Such changes have been gathering pace for several years. The unions are taking them up now because unemployment is obliging them to abandon their cosy relationships with employers and fight in a more partisan way for their members' interests.

The unions are threatened in a way they have never been since the war. Organized on an industry-wide basis, they did not compete with one another and were assured of an important say in the running of factories and enterprises. Accordingly they were the envy of the western world. So successful was the cooperation with management that strikes were a rarity, and *Mitsubishi* was held up as a model for good industrial relations. The whole system was nicknamed *IG Deutschland*, as though the country were one giant trade union.

But collective bargaining on a nationwide basis has become less and less satisfactory. There is little room for flexibility. In the old boom days, regional differences were glossed over, but in the present harsher environment union mem-

bers in the prosperous Stuttgart area, among the highest paid in Europe, have very different demands and expectation from those in the depressed area along the North Sea coast or in the Ruhr.

Trade unions, which for political reasons were induced to compromise with management during the 13 years of Social Democratic rule, now find they have become, in some members' eyes, too identified with the employers' interests.

The change of government has also altered the balance of power between unions and management and thrown down political challenges. Unemployment and the lay-offs in traditional industries have robbed the unions of their power: the Metalworkers, the country's largest union, which is leading the fight for the 35-hour week, has seen its membership fall by 160,000 in three years.

The unions therefore feel the need for a fight to give themselves a higher profile and recapture lost political ground. What better issue to take on than the 35-hour week, which they can present as a radical and far-reaching measure in reducing unemployment?

It is a controversial cause that does not promise the unions an easy victory. German workers already work only 1,773 hours a year, compared with the Americans' 1,904 and the Japanese' 2,101. The Kohl government seems to be on solid ground when it argues that the unions can choose shorter hours or

more pay, but not both. German industry cannot afford such a unilateral gesture so long as the country's competitors do not also share our existing jobs. As the campaign's opponents say on their car stickers: "The 35-hour week will create more jobs — in the Far East."

Ironically, just as Germany has been held up as an industrial model to much of Western Europe, worried industrialists here are now pointing to Japan as the example to follow, while the unions are looking the other way, gearing themselves up for the most serious industrial strife since 1978.

Many people, especially the Greens and the left, are glad the somnolent unions are now forcing a thorough examination of how work should be organized. They say this proves their ideas are getting across, that the god of economic growth is no longer supreme. "Germans are now seeking a new balance between working and living, having and being," a social scientist who helped compile a recent survey proclaimed triumphantly.

Conservatives are appalled, however, and insist that most people would rather retire early than work a shorter week. They say that strikes will be supported out of solidarity rather than conviction.

Whatever the outcome, German society is now having to grapple with a problem that is being presented in a starker and more heated way than it has yet been in other industrial societies.

Bernard Levin suggests a logical step for dealing with lunacy



## When madness is abroad, no hostage to misfortune

monly) imaginary opponents, made all the more hideous by its arbitrary nature. The Ayatollah Khomeini is another ravaging madman with real power; to say, as some do, that he is not mad but inspired by an extreme fanaticism is to miss the point, for fanaticism as extreme as that is madness.

Once, the problem was quite easily solved. Caligula was murdered by the Praetorian Guard; George III was quietly replaced by a Regent; Ludwig of Bavaria (mind you, the only real evidence that he was mad was his passion for the music of Wagner, a diagnosis that I am in no position to endorse) was forced to abdicate. In Africa before independence any local ruler who didn't have all his cups in the cupboard would have been removed rapidly by the colonial power; Indian princelings who succumbed to the mid-day sun were usually persuaded by the Resident to go on a prolonged tiger-shoot while alternative constitutional arrangements were worked out.

What has changed? Two things, one of them among the most dreadful phenomena of our time. The first is that with modern communications, arms, methods of surveillance and political control, it is much easier for the mad rulers to continue ruling, and much more difficult for those around them to engineer their overthrow. (The same, of course, is true for sane tyrants.) The second, and worse, development is that madness has become infectious. Khomeini has no difficulty at all in summoning at will any number of howling lunatics to lynch his victims, storm an embassy or do anything else he bids them ("Why, 'twill not be seen in him there — the men are as mad as he"). Mao did the same on a vastly greater scale. Gaddafi himself fights only with his favourite weapon, the moutb, but he has no lack of young

behave as he did (including, I take it, instructing the creatures inside the "Libyan People's Bureau" to open fire) because there were several thousand British citizens in his hands, apart from the embassy staff. But whether he was mad or sane, Britain should have broken off diplomatic relations with him long before she did (the United States did so three years ago), at the very latest, when he began to send his hired gunmen to murder people in this country; after that, a series of firm warnings to any British citizen who wanted to go to Libya for work or trade or play, to the effect that he did so at their peril, would have been enough.

No one should have been in any doubt about the nature of Khomeini's madness; his words and actions before the Shah was overthrown were clear enough. Amin's intentions were also clear well before he began to carry them out. Giscard finally decided that Bokassa had gone too far when he massacred a classroom of children; he had massacred plenty of grown-ups before that, and eaten bits of some of them, too.

It is not, I recognize, a particularly dramatic, elegant or even heroic programme that I recommend. But rarely, if ever, shall we be in a position to send a task force to overthrow a madman who has seized power, and rarely shall we be able to threaten him with a fate he cannot impose on us and in a much worse form. (Suppose President Carter had announced that unless Iranian citizens in the US would be executed, Khomeini would have ignored the threat — not only because of course it would never have been carried out, but because he would regard the victims as being exceptionally fortunate in being sent to Paradise earlier than they otherwise might have been.) The attempt to organize international measures against air piracy do not exactly inspire confidence in any kind of collective security against the madmen. But in the absence of any generally agreed plan, it is up to individual governments to draw up their own. The Libyan affair, if it should lead to such thought on the part of our government, may yet turn out to have done more good than harm.

What then is to be done? In the sense of detaining at Her Majesty's pleasure these mad dogs who infest our world, nothing. But what we can do — it is not much, but it is something — is to make sure, when the signs of lunacy in rulers become apparent ("madness in great ones must not unwatched be"), that we have not left too many hostages in their territory. Gaddafi was able to

Peter Kellner

## Will it soon be a Gang of One?

Dr David Owen can scarcely put a foot wrong these days, if his coverage in the media is anything to go by. During the Libyan embassy siege he seemed to pop up everywhere, from *News at Ten* to the *Daily Mail*, as the former foreign secretary who knows a thing or two about dealing with awkward foreigners. In Parliament he is one of the few opposition speakers that other MPs flock to hear. At weekends he is apt to dash off a letter to the Prime Minister, release it to the press, and wait for the news bulletins to broadcast his views.

One of the most compelling requirements of a politician is to command attention, and Dr Owen commands a lot of it. There is, though, one group of people whom Dr Owen does not impress: the *Greens*. Or rather, they might like him, but they are none too keen on his party. While Dr Owen basks in the comforting glow of media approval, the Social Democrats are waiting out there in the real world where parties flourish or perish according to whether they can win votes and seats.

The recent local election results show how weak they are. One of the SDP's original objectives was to attract a new kind of support that the Liberals had largely failed to attract: the disaffected, urban, traditionally Labour voter. That strategy was one of the principal reasons why the Gang of Four created a separate party. It is a strategy that has now comprehensively failed.

England's 36 metropolitan districts have 2,421 councillors. All of them have been elected since the SDP started fighting elections. (This month's contests saw the departure or re-election of the last district councillors elected before 1982.) The SDP's total tally in these urban areas after three years of elections is just 22 councillors.

If we add the main urban councils in Scotland and Wales which held elections this month, the picture is even bleaker for the SDP. The party took three seats in Dunfermline and one in Dundee, but none in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Falkirk, Monksland, Motherwell, Newport or Swansea. Adding these 10 to the 36 English metropolitan districts, the SDP can now boast only 26 out of the 2,859 councillors — less than 1 per cent.

Two reasons are advanced for this dismal performance. The first is Britain's first-past-the-post electoral system. But this provides a far from complete alibi. The Liberals face the same hurdle, but they have still amassed 202 councillors over the past three years in the English metropolitan districts; a further 26 in the ten Scottish and Welsh districts takes the total to 228. Leaving aside London and Cardiff, which did not vote this month, there

are nine Liberal councillors for every Social Democrat in urban Britain's district councils.

The second reason, or excuse, flows from that contrast. The Liberals, we are told, fight the more promising seats, while the SDP has to plough less fertile soil. This is true up to a point in terms of voting movements (as opposed to absolute totals); the SDP has done only a little worse than the Liberals in the past three years. The Liberals have won more seats because they have advanced where they already had some support.

But the statistical logic of this argument sits oddly with the original political promise. It was precisely because the Liberals had done so badly in many urban areas that the SDP decided to fight them. Just as the Liberals had built up local strength through hard work and community politics in Conservative areas such as Cheltenham, Eastbourne and Chelmsford, and a scattering of such northern cities as Liverpool, Rochdale and Stockport, so the SDP claimed that it would uncover a new layer of electoral support elsewhere.

The SDP's failure to fulfil that ambition now threatens the party's future. By every yardstick it is far weaker than the Liberals. It has fewer members, less money, fewer MPs and councillors, and less public support. (In 1981, far more people would say "SDP" than "Liberal" when asked which party they supported; today more people say "Liberal".)

Even the SDP's greatest asset when it was founded — the experience in government of the Gang of Four — is now largely spent. Shirley Williams and William Rodgers lost their seats last year, and Roy Jenkins has made little public impact since he resigned the party leadership. Only Dr Owen remains to remind us of the SDP's original intention to break the mould. He does it very well, but not well enough. The tide is running out on the SDP, and on the strange notion that the Liberal/SDP Alliance could ever endure as a partnership of equals.

Many Liberals would like to cut loose from the SDP but know they risk losing many of the gains they have made. (A split between local Liberals and Social Democrats was instrumental in the Liberals losing control of Inverclyde council.) But the alternative course — to take over the SDP — is blocked by Dr Owen's determination to present himself as the leader of a fully fledged party. It is, perhaps, the greatest tribute one can make to his political skills that he can sustain that impression when there is clearly no longer any substance to it.

The author is political editor of the New Statesman.

Roger Scruton

## The last link with a lost world

People need things, almost as much as things need people. The critical moment of their mutual support is the moment of breakdown. Suddenly, the object upon which everything depended — the car, the boiler, the drain, the dinner suit — is unusable, and you contemplate its betrayal in helpless disbelief. It is some time before you overcome your self-pity enough to recognize that its need is greater than yours. But where do you turn for the person who will assist it? This question, the most irksome faced by civilized man, is constantly posed by my pathetically dependent motor-cycle.

Time was when everything usable was also repairable: chairs, sofas, carts, hats, accordions, carpets. All were in a state of flux, as new defects revealed themselves, and new patches were affixed to cover them. Objects entered the world of human uses only to pass at once from being to becoming.

Repair was not so much a habit as an honoured custom. People respected the past of damaged things, restored them as though healing a child, and looked on their handicraft with satisfaction. In the act of repair the object was made anew, to occupy the social position of the broken one. Worn shoes went to the anvil, holed socks and unravelled sleeves to the darning-latch — that peculiar mushroom-shaped object which stood always ready on the mantelpiece.

The custom of repair was not confined to the home. Every town, every village, had its cobbler, its carpenter, its wheelwright and its smith. In each community people supported repairers, who in turn supported them. And our surnames testify to the honour in which their occupations were held. But to where have they repaired, these people who guaranteed the friendliness of objects? With great difficulty you may still find a cobbler — but for the price of his work you could probably buy a new pair of shoes. For the cost of 15 digital watches you may sometimes find a person who will fix the mainspring of your grandfather's pocket watch, but to their rarity.

Hamrak Motors consists of three terraced houses knocked together, and every corner of the dark interior is given over to the storage of motorcycle parts, which are stacked on shelves and hung on the walls like votive offerings. To reach the workshop you must go out of the shop and down a flight of stone steps beneath an arch. This touching architectural detail, which once gave drama to the street below, typifies the shadow-filled grandeur of the Victorian slums. Alas, the rage for hygiene and social justice has left nothing standing save only the patched fabric of Hamrak itself, sustained by the life-giving ethos of repair, and by the sense that a Englishman's bike is his charger.

Which returns me to my theme. Here and there you may still find



BARRY FANTONI

BILLIE GRAHAM

TODAY

Remember, the crowd here are expected to get up out of their seats'

BARRY FANTONI

BILLIE GRAHAM



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## MILITARY MANAGEMENT

In defence, as in so many other major areas of policy, this Government prefers the managerial to the radical approach. That is the philosophy which lies behind the Prime Minister's refusal to contemplate any further cut in Government spending. It is based on a political fear of the consequences of radicalism. It is assumed (questionably) that radical reform in the structure and burden of British Government will attract too much noise and opposition, and that a properly conducted search for greater managerial efficiency would just as satisfactorily contain the inherently expansionist pressures within every spending department.

Mr Michael Heseltine has worked quite correctly to his brief at the Defence Ministry. The result, in yesterday's White Paper, is predictably managerial and depressingly unimaginative in terms of the opportunity for a decisive stimulus to British grand strategy which this Government has declined. The White Paper contains all the right sentiments, but it reveals that little has changed, in strategic terms, from the era of Sir John Nott, who preceded Mr Heseltine and who, before he was disturbed by the Falklands war, was obsessively engaged in a hurried and one-dimensional attempt to cut back on naval spending, which was marginally alleviated by yesterday's decision to keep more frigates in the active fleet.

Considerable parts of yesterday's White Paper are set aside to extol Mr Heseltine's new managerial tools. We hear of cost economies, rationalizations, and devices for greater competition in weapons procurement, all of which Mr Heseltine hopes will produce a bigger bang for a buck.

## TANDEM TROUBLES

With quite a flourish at the weekend, the Social Democratic Party issued a manifesto for the European parliamentary elections next month which was highly interventionist in terms of economic and social spending. On a European scale, it is reminiscent of the National Plan era of British politics.

Since the SDP's chance of securing seats in the European parliament is an outside one the manifesto is more interesting for what it reveals of the party's not very innovative frame of mind than as an essay in practical politics. More relevant to the real world was the emergency motion that was highly critical of intimidation in the miners' strike, which however, had to be withdrawn because it was considered not sufficiently even-handed.

The fact is that the SDP, uneasily struggling in conjunction with the Liberals either to obtain the casting vote in the politics of the next parliament or to replace Labour as the principal party in opposition to the Conservatives, is having a hard time. In recent by-elections (particularly where it has had to fight in solid Labour or socially mixed areas) it has done worse than the Liberals have in their traditional role of harvesting Tory protest votes in safe Tory seats, which votes customarily return to their old allegiance in the next general election.

Should it, therefore, continue its struggle to remain an individual

## SUBSIDISING HOME OWNERS

Recent surveys of the condition of Britain's housing - cited by our Property Correspondent in his articles on boom and bust in government improvement grants - can make fretful reading. They show in figures what an observant stroller through the suburban avenues of the cities would also notice: the half-timbered gables of inter-war houses now conceal materials reaching the end of their reliability. No longer are the problems of an aging housing stock confined to inner city terraces. Large-scale refurbishment is needed in the private sector as well as council estates. A highly imperfect housing market appears increasingly unable to deliver a sufficiently close relationship between price and physical condition and between the incentive to improve and the resources of home owners.

There are those who, naturally enough, are excited by the prospects of the economic transformation through which Britain must surely pass in the years ahead, tend to dismiss the housing question as archaic, a mere juggling of spaces and people or a matter of do-it-yourself. Others, confronted with the figures for disrepair in the new surveys, exhibit that old statist reflex which pushes public money out with little regard to either priority or equity.

The reflex is by no means a property of the left. Home improvement grants are a form of collectivism which Conserva-

tive, especially Conservative, councils, love. This showed in the promiscuity of the grant arrangements made by Sir Geoffrey Howe in his April 1982 Budget. It showed again in the urgent imprecations from ministers (including Mrs Thatcher) to "spend, spend, spend" the winter before last. In the space of a year spending on grants doubled. In the honanza huge queues have formed creating a pattern of grant-getting related only distantly to the real state of housing.

The state has a legitimate interest in the transfer of the housing stock between generations and hence in its condition. Home improvement grants (unlike tax reliefs) feed directly into the physical fabric. There are groups of private owners such as the elderly who may lack the means to maintain their homes yet who find it difficult - such is the nature of housing - to move to more manageable accommodation. Grants can be a trigger for the renewal of an entire area of run down property. But grants are a random benefit which as long as they are not means tested bless the better off as well as the poor.

During 1983-84 the grants boom seems to have helped push councils over their capital spending targets; the overspending trend is continuing in 1984-85. On present evidence the Treasury will find it difficult to resist the declaration of a moratorium on all local capital

in the Alliance. The same cannot be said for the Army's contribution on the mainland of Europe, which perhaps explains why the White Paper declines to define the proportion of Nato's total force provided by the commitment to maintain Rhine Army at a permanent peace-time strength of 53,000 men. That figure would rise to 150,000 in an emergency; so why does it have to be so inviolate in peacetime? The persistence with maintaining Rhine Army at this figure, with the garrison accompanied by all its dependants and their welfare, contributes an unnecessary burden to the Defence budget, and helps to ossify Nato's tactical thinking for the central front which for some years now has cried out for revision.

The peace-time establishment of the Army and the RAF in Germany have no tactical rationale. The line-up in central Europe makes military nonsense. It is born of old political formulae which have outlived their relevance. As a result of its performance in the Falklands war, this Government enormously enhanced the standing of the Nato Alliance as a whole. With such credentials it had the opportunity to move in on the rigidities of alliance thinking. It could have generated an active debate, both on the nature of a more coordinated contribution for the Allies to meet emergencies outside Europe, and on a proposal for greater military logic in the way members share the costs and burdens of defence. There is little evidence that Mr Heseltine is looking that far; indeed the star attraction of his White Paper, called Minis (Management Information System for Ministers and top management) about sums it all up.

of local organizations, often of a highly idiosyncratic kind but no leadership capable of imposing unity and direction. Should, then, the two parties amalgamate, with either Dr Owen or Mr Steel as the single leader?

For the SDP, the case against doing so is formidable. It needs the Liberal organization but not what goes with it. The amalgam of British "Greens", unilateralists, crypto-social democrats, community politicians and "wet" Tories is the last sort of party that Dr Owen and his friends left the Labour Party to lead.

They think that they have a different sort of message for the patriotic working class vote which has been traditionally Labour-supporting and which they aim to capture.

They are right to think that this is the segment of the electorate that they must attract to the Alliance to be really in business. They have been right in thinking that the features of the Liberal Party which appeal to discontented Tories have no comparable appeal to Labour voters. Yet time is not on the side of the Alliance. If by the half-way mark of this parliament its prospects have not significantly improved, the two parties and their leaders will probably have to reconsider with a genuinely open mind whether working in tandem rather than over the other side of the road rather in the manner of the ideologues of the "New Right" today.

Of the farago of verbal disingenuity about War on Want's work, space permits only a very few observations.

Far from, as is implied by his innuendo, assisting Namibian guerrillas secure "automatic rifles (for) their shoulders" War on Want has administered only two emergency aid programmes to 70,000 desperate refugees driven by South African aggression into Angola. This aid - £2.2m in food aid and medical supplies - was funded by War on Want, other European charities, and

mainly by the EEC. This programme was thus approved in detail by every government in the EEC, including the British.

Secondly, none of our 20,000 members and donors are likely to be surprised at the organization's interpretation of its calling as every one of them receives the same regular newsletter packed full of our project information from which Mr Scruton so selectively quotes.

They know too, that we are not an organization "ostensibly devoted to the relief of poverty" but an internationally respected, broadly based campaigning organization (with, incidentally, thousands more liberal supporters than "Marxists") who have fought poverty here and abroad for more than 30 years.

Lastly, what did we do to deserve

Mr Scruton's admonitions? As I understand his politics he favours a "rolling back of the state", getting big government off the backs of the people, why then, aims such torrential abuse at the voluntary sector, for if not the state, who will pick up the pieces of poverty?

Which all begs the question,

exactly who does qualify as suitably "charitable" for Mr Scruton's taste?

Registered charities 309092 and 361649, Eton College and the Adam Smith Institute perhaps?

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE GALLOWAY,

General Secretary,

War on Want,

167 Caledonian Road, N7.

May 9.

electorate at a referendum) are fully functioning.

The Council of Higher Education, a national board of governors which was established under the provisions of the Constitution, was formed in order to distribute and utilize the available human and material resources more efficiently among all the universities existing throughout the country, including those which are established in the less developed regions. Two thirds of the members of this council are academics.

It is actually a planning and coordinating body, having no executive power over the universities. The universities, on the other hand, enjoy full academic freedom. All appointments of teaching and administrative staff take place within the university bodies. Incidentally, not a single faculty member has been dismissed by this council.

At the present time our universities include staff members who, quite naturally, subscribe to all the various shades of legitimate political beliefs. What cannot be tolerated, however, is subversive activity and violence on the campus, no matter under what guise they are presented.

TARIK SOMER, President, Ankara University, Besiktas, Istanbul, Turkey.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Teaching a need for better rewards

From Mr D. Hepworth

Sir, As head of a rural primary school I take responsibility for the welfare - academic, aesthetic, social, physical - of 85 children. My school was open as usual on Wednesday last.

Like many colleagues I teach full time and do administration before and after school, working a 60-hour week, often to the detriment of my own family, who have long since become accustomed to the fact that their professionally patient father is notoriously short-fused once he eventually gets home. Lunch at courses is not on the house.

None of this is remarkable: it is hideously commonplace. So is it the fact that I am paid less than £10,000 pa. There are many teachers with greater talents and less pay who are notoriously short-fused once I do.

This is not by way of complaint. I work for a good authority and love the job. No other would give the satisfaction of watching the growing virtuosity and dazzling creativity of the kids I am lucky enough to spend my days among. But while Keith Joseph may be right in asserting that supply of teachers exceeds demand - and that says a lot for our priorities as a society - what about the quality?

There seem to be fewer people of real talent coming into the profession and this is especially true of male teachers. Primary schools are staffed largely by married women who - excellent teachers among them - find teaching provides an adequate second salary.

Those young people who are looking for a first salary, perhaps find teaching more unaffordable than unattractive. How are we going to attract the quality that our children deserve while pay levels remain so low?

### Solvent abuse

From Mr John Hetherington, MP for Westminster North (Conservative)

Sir, It is understandable that many people should be worried about solvent abuse. But your welcome editorial on this subject (May 3) very wisely advocated the desirability of the Government not being bound into supporting a piece of unenforceable legislation. It may seem either desirable or popular to be seen to be doing something about a persistent social problem but solutions to complex problems of addiction are not to be found through the creation of criminal offences.

Perhaps it would be sensible to consider a few facts before the legislation bandwagon runs away with common sense:

1. There is no evidence of shopkeepers selling "glue-sniffing kits" to young people in England and Wales.
2. The same narcotic effect can be achieved by hundreds of ordinary household products ranging from shoe polish, aerosols and paint through to glues of all kinds.
3. Some research in 1978, when 47 adolescents with a history of glue-sniffing were interviewed, revealed

that 39 per cent stole their supply of glue, 33 per cent repaid it for them, while only 15 per cent bought the glue themselves at a shop. Thus, seeking to ban or restrict the sale of such products would be both absurd and unenforceable.

4. Controlling or banning the sale of products to a particular age group could create a much worse crime problem, namely, a profitable market for the "pusher", who would sell his wares at an exorbitant price.

The solution is to be found in parents, teachers and social workers, and the police working together to help young people who have fallen for the habit and to emphasise the dangers. The Government, through the DHSS, has already given a lead by commissioning a film, entitled *Illusions*, about possible ways of prevention and intervention.

I hope the Home Secretary will continue to have the good sense to resist legislation. Mr Brittan should be much encouraged by your sensible leader.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN WHEELER,  
House of Commons.  
May 8.

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Secondly, none of our 20,000 members and donors are likely to be surprised at the organization's interpretation of its calling as every one of them receives the same regular newsletter packed full of our project information from which Mr Scruton so selectively quotes.

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Lastly, what did we do to deserve Mr Scruton's admonitions? As I understand his politics he favours a "rolling back of the state", getting big government off the backs of the people, why then, aims such torrential abuse at the voluntary sector, for if not the state, who will pick up the pieces of poverty?

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At the present time our universities include staff members who, quite naturally, subscribe to all the various shades of legitimate political beliefs. What cannot be tolerated, however, is subversive activity and violence on the campus, no matter under what guise they are presented.

TARIK SOMER, President, Ankara University, Besiktas, Istanbul, Turkey.

### Facts and faith in Christian heritage

From the Chairman of the Trinity Trust

Sir, Those of us involved in helping to organize the celebration of our Christian Heritage were sad to note the comments (May 7) made by your correspondent Clifford Longley.

Firstly, the Archbishop of Canterbury could not have been more supportive and was not asked to do more than preach at the service at Westminster Abbey; indeed, he expressed the wish right from the start that this should be a lay initiative and asked initially the former Archbishop of York and latterly the Bishop of London to chair an all-Churches Advisory Council to help keep us on the straight and narrow. Further, he has written to all diocesan bishops in the Church of England commending this initiative.

Secondly, one fails to see what an individual's material or political circumstances, if they are true, has to do with this marvellous initiative, nor am I aware of experiencing any dislike. Indeed, I have been touched by the enthusiasm and warmth of all those who have been consulted from every denomination.

Finally, the proclamation of the Christian Gospel has never been received with total enthusiasm although it is sad to find, even in this century, that it is criticized by those who could be in its vanguard. Our Christian Heritage is a fact. It is about the Christian faith in our nation and its effect on men and women to relieve the needy and distressed. It does not need the media nor your correspondent to substantiate it.

Our Christian heritage is plural. In not indicating their recognition of this the trust have made it very difficult for the churches and other Christians of good will to support their initiative.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN M. SUTCLIFFE, General Secretary, Christian Education Movement, Chester House, May 8.

as Clifford Longley writes (May 7), has given Christian Heritage a cool reception. There are practical difficulties which limit collaboration but coolness comes from something deeper.

In conversation it was impossible to find out how the Trinity Trust defines Christian Heritage. I share with them a delight in historic buildings and heroic Christians from the past. But is that the sum total of Christian heritage?

Our Christian heritage has a spiritual motivation and includes people, ideas and movements. But was it ever envisaged that, say, the Christian's contribution to the beginnings of the Labour Party, or the particularly Methodist contribution to the development of trades unionism would be dealt with?

And if philanthropists from the past are included, why not modern philanthropy such as will be evident shortly in Christian Aid Week and if Christian Aid what about the serious Christian political concerns of the World Development Movement or Church Action on Poverty? One does not have to be committed to any of these movements to recognize their place in our Christian heritage.

Our Christian heritage is plural. In not indicating their recognition of this the trust have made it very difficult for the churches and other Christians of good will to support their initiative.

Yours faithfully,

KEN RAWNSLEY, President, The Royal College of Psychiatrists, 17 Belgrave Square, SW1. May 2.

### Giving the lie to liars

From the President of the Royal College of Psychiatrists

Sir, Mr Ferdinand Mount, in his article, "The flourishing art of lying" (April 30), enjoins us "to recover a sense of human cunning". He bemoans the development of what he regards as a creeping ingenuousness in society evinced by a reluctance to acknowledge bare-faced lying and a need to find some alternative explanation in psychopathological or other terms. He regards psychiatrists as especially gullible in this



## THE ARTS

## Galleries

## Too impressionable for his own good

**Henry Lamb 1883-1960**  
Manchester City Art  
Gallery

**Reginald Hallward  
1858-1948**  
Christopher Wood

**Robert Gibbons and  
Viva Talbot**  
Michael Parkin

**Muirhead Bone 1876-  
1953**  
Garton and Cooke

**Henry Lamb** painted two of the most familiar twentieth-century British portraits, the Tate's willowy image of Lytton Strachey, draped over a chair and down across the floor, and the much-reproduced 1930 Evelyn Waugh as young intellectual with a pipe, a pint of beer and a red tie – not to mention one of the Imperial War Museum's most memorable First World War canvases, *Irish Troops in the Judean Hills Surprised by a Turkish Bombardment*, viewed in veriginous perspective from above. He also figures in many Bloomsbury books as one of the succession of handsome, unresponsive young men with whom Strachey fell in love, and flits across the lives of more colourful characters like Augustus John, Lady Ottoline Morrell and Stanley Spencer. Why then is he not better remembered? Most satisfactorily, the large retrospective at Manchester City Art Gallery until June 16 tells us exactly why.

There is no question but that Lamb was a very accomplished painter; almost wherever one looks (except, perhaps, for the more academic works of the Thirties and Forties, which the show plays down), there are striking and memorable images, pieces of vivid and economy-

cal draughtsmanship, and a really painterly approach to the medium. The problem comes in finding a unifying style or character which might bind all the individually admirable works together into a coherent oeuvre. Even the three specific pictures I have already mentioned, all of them in the show, might have been painted by three different people, and the show as a whole offers a bewildering multiplicity of styles. Or finally not so bewildering, since one soon catches on to the basic fact that Lamb was the most impressionable of artists. Work out what painter he was closest to at any given period, and you will be able to guess immediately in what style he will be painting.

The very earliest work includes drawings of London landmarks which might have been done by Muirhead Bone – very understandable and acceptable from someone in his early twenties. Shortly after Lamb had come down to London from Manchester he fell in with Augustus John, and the influence extends from details of technique to the types of women he liked to paint (even, sometimes, the very same models). Around 1910 Lamb went to paint in Brittany, and there Gauguin and the Nabis inevitably crop up, though John takes over again when he returns to England. Around 1911-12 there is an outbreak of Symbolism, and the Tate's *Phantasy* looks as though he has been struck by Picasso's Blue and Rose periods. At the end of the First World War he goes to know Spencer and for a few years there is a strong influence from that quarter, as in *George Kennedy and Family* (1921). Even in his late sixties, the last painting in the show, *Hail Fever* of 1950, shows him looking at life through the eyes of yet another artist friend, Edward Ardizzone, whom he had met early in the Second World War.

All very curious, and rather worrying. Lamb was a good painter – there is no denying it. And yet history has not been quite arbitrary in expunging him from its pages, even if it has retained one or two individual paintings. Earlier he would creditably have used the visual

language of the tribe, and have had his own small niche. It was his misfortune to have been born into a generation which would have more languages to choose from than ever before, and so to have had his indecision about what he wanted to say so fatally exposed by his indecision about the language in which to say it.

The obscurity in which Reginald Hallward has stayed for the last 75 years or so is not as difficult to explain. Even the height of his fame – as an illustrator of vaguely mystical tendencies in the 1890s and 1900s, when they grew under every bush – was not very high, and he made the tactical error of living on and on, rumbling about his own neglect, until 1948, when he was 90. If the name sounds vaguely familiar, it is no doubt only because Wilde, whom he knew somewhat, apparently appropriated his surname for the painter in *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, in much the same spirit of fantasy, no doubt, as he appropriated John Gray's for his hero. All the same, if Hallward is undeniably a minor artist, he proves in the show at the Christopher Wood Gallery in Motcomb Street until May 26 to be a minor artist of a much more distinctive and interesting variety than the more ambitious and visible Lamb.

Quite early on in the 1890s Hallward worked out his own individual style for his illustrations, making much play with intricate patterns of conventionalized leaves and branches, often enclosing mysterious magical or pastoral scenes and filling every available inch of space with busy but controlled detail.

This style is to be observed also in his ceramics (rather attractively coloured, these) and what one takes to be his earlier oil paintings (the chronology is a bit obscure). Later he branched out into stained-glass design, but hopes that he might prove to be a sort of English Harry Clarke are soon dashed, since the results, though attractive, are relatively conventional. On the other hand Hallward's later paintings, mostly of pregnant wooded slopes and apocalyptic skylines over jaggedly visible boulders, are really strange

and have a sort of strangled intensity and tortured paint-surface which make one wonder whether some of the bitterness which comes out in his later writings did not find here an unconscious outlet.

A few doors along, at the Michael Parkin Gallery until Friday, there are more rediscoveries in early twentieth-century British art. The show is entitled, in rather unwieldy fashion, Robert Gibbons and Viva Talbot and Seven British Printmakers of the 1920s and 1930s, and that is exactly what it covers. Not, I suppose, that Gibbons needs rediscovery – though, since his name has been misspelt on the sculpture right by the entrance to the V & A's Henry Cole Wing ever since that opened, perhaps I am wrong – but do you know who Viva Talbot was, and how familiar are you with the work of Lill Tschudi or Ethel Gabain and her husband John Copley? Viva Talbot was one of Gibbons' more talented pupils, and her landscape wood-engravings evince confident technique and impart a personal tinge to the general period flavour. Lill Tschudi was one of the most skilled practitioners of the coloured linocut, her work bursting with a most extraordinary dynamism, and John Copley comes up with perhaps the most striking single image of the show in his coloured lithograph *The Wash Room* (of the Edwardian Empire, Leicestershire Square), which anticipates and matches the urban night-life scenes of the American Ashcan School.

Since I mentioned Muirhead Bone in connexion with Henry Lamb's early work, I had best mention also that there is, for anyone who may not be quite sure what Bone represents, an unexpectedly sizable show of his prints and drawings at Garton and Cooke, 9 Lancaster Court (off New Bond Street), and perfectly findable if you look, until June 1. Most of the most typical etched images are of buildings often in the course of construction or restoration, though Bone sometimes turns from city streets to the remotest parts of the Highlands for his subject matter, and often likes to have some sea visible somewhere.

John Russell Taylor



Under the spell of Angustus John – and of John's sister-in-law Edie McNeill: Lamb's 1911 portrait

## Rock

**Echo and the  
Bunnymen**  
St George's Hall,  
Liverpool

Echo and the Bunnymen's first home-town date in over a year was far more than a simple concert. In typically off-beat fashion the band, and their adventurous manager Bill Drummond, had organized what they called "A Crystal Day" – a day's worth of Happenings in Liverpool. It was quite an event, commencing with a revue in Brian's Diner, a local landmark, a visit to the Anglican Cathedral, where the organist Ian Tracy demonstrated his art, a ferry trip across the Mersey and finally a concert in St George's Hall. The last great group to test out the acoustics in this magnificent Victorian building were the Beatles.

The evening show was divided into three sections with the Bunnymen's sets punctuated by the Dancers of the Pagoda of 100 Harmonies, representing the local Chinese community. The vitality of the day gave the show a special flavour. The band played at

**Monte Carlo PO/  
Foster**  
Festival Hall/Radio 3

A certain versatility is required of Monte Carlo Philharmonic players in their obligations at home to opera and ballet as well as to concerts, and this was evident in several aspects of Sunday night's programme conducted by Lawrence Foster, their music director for five years.

He began with the Symphony in C by Bizet, in a brisk and beguiling performance that was a reminder of its teenage skill. Although I should have preferred a formal repeat of his first movement's opening to balance the rest of it, and a crisp attack from the strings to propel the finale, the playing was of a style consistent with the music's charm and spirit.

The first oboist took a deserved call afterwards for his smoothly sustained solo in the Adagio, and the woodwind instruments in general were notably fine.

Most of them had expressive contributions to make to Ravel's Piano Concerto in G, in which Tamas Vasary was a soloist whose interpretation of

this often equivocal work, poised between Stravinsky and Gershwin, inclined more towards the former. That is not to say that he denied the music's blues-inflected qualities, but he did resist them becoming over-prominent at the expense of other aspects.

The long piano solo that opens the slow movement was played with a sensibility that avoided waywardness while remaining flexible in expressive character. Here and in a somewhat deadpan approach to the finale, where added rhythmic inflections would have been desirable, the conductor obtained a well-judged balance of keyboard and orchestra and blend of their colours.

There was more Ravel in his enchanting and enchanted *Mother Goose* Suite, but this had a variable sense of its fantasy and occasionally lethargic rhythm. The Suite No 2 from Rossini's *Bacchus et Ariane*, though a less imaginative work in every respect and more dependent on its dance associations, was given a bold and energetic performance that showed the full orchestra to advantage.

Noël Goodwin

## Concerts

**Nash Ensemble**  
Queen Elizabeth Hall

The Nash Ensemble can always be relied upon for a stimulating programme, and their Smetana celebration (the composer, I had almost forgotten, died 100 years ago) was no exception. Only the vigorously fresh G minor Piano Trio, given an admirably clean and fervent performance, could be described as all too familiar.

For the rest, the oddest work had to be *Der Fischer*, based on Goethe's poem, and composed for the unlikely combination of speaker, harmonium, harp and string quartet. Here, beneath Felicity Palmer's tastefully re-

strained recitation, the instruments wove atmospheric arpeggios around sustained chords, creating a texture that strongly resembled the opening of *Das Rheingold* (first performed in the same year, 1869, that this piece was written).

Miss Palmer also gave the five *Evening Songs* of 1879, which showed Smetana as a gifted miniaturist. Whether in the despair of "Mné zdalo se" or the rustic joy of "Hej, jaká rádot v kole" Miss Palmer sang with her usual rich intensity, and Ian Brown's piano accompaniment also served the composer well. He shaded the harmonies with equal subtlety in the two violin pieces *Z domovin* (*From my home*).

Stephen Pettitt

On Channel 4, *Grenada's Scally*, written by Alan Bleasdale and directed by Les Chatfield, started a seven-part run, gaining interest as it proceeded. Scally is a world-wise, 16-year-old Liverpudlian in his last year at school, a relief to his tutors. His ambition is to be a footballer; his idol is Kenny Dalglish, who appears to materialize in Scally's daily life, adding to his general alienation. Mr Dalglish played himself.

Sally Davis has already been a successful radio series, novel and television play. Here he is played by Andrew Schofield, who looks anything between 16 and 35 but who carried it off well.

Dennis Hackett

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by Clifford Odets

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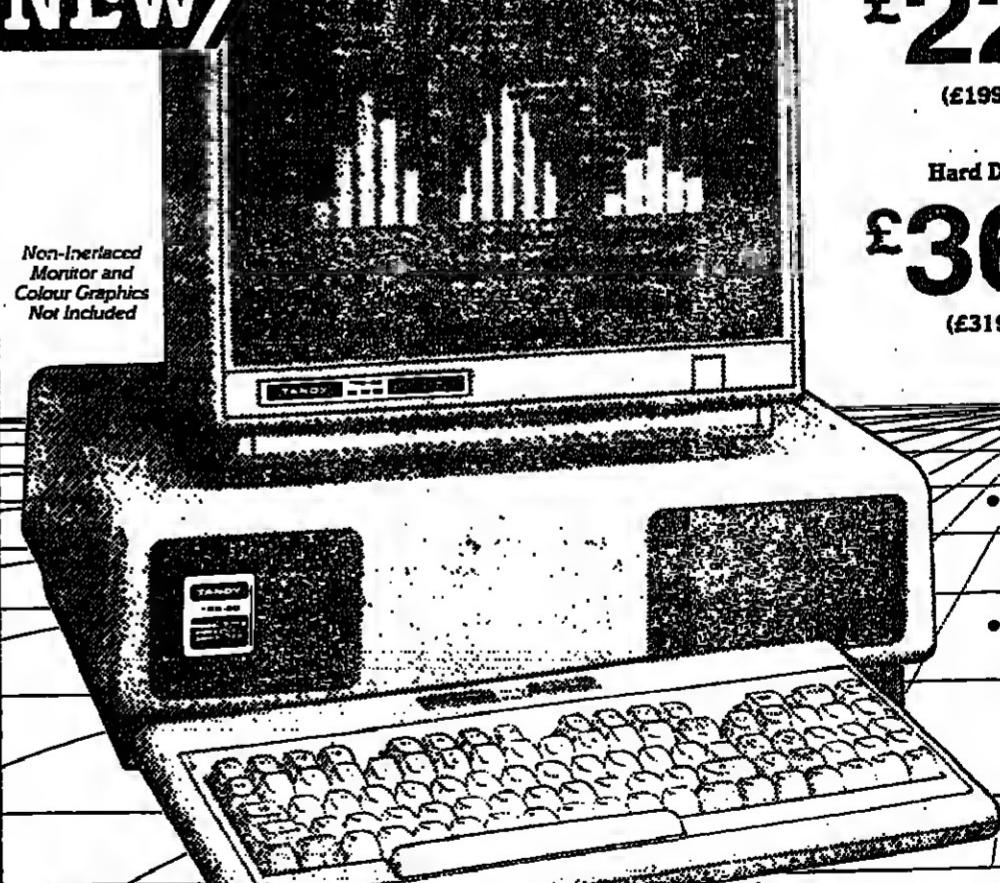
## Miniature charms

The Irish guitarist Catherine Thom has a captivating platform personality, which is entirely complementary to her refined musicality. Undoubtedly it is the miniature that is her *meilleur*, and in two Galliards by Dowland she was able to create an air of irreproachable serenity. Miss Thom's technique is sure, without being brilliant, and a lack of power diminished the impact of Bach's Chaconne, with a resulting tendency to monotony. Of the larger works it was Sor's *Gran Solo* that was memorable. Its quaint combination of Weberian gallantry and Mozarrian economy of texture was portrayed with charm.

George Ewart has proved his worth as winner of last year's Sascha Lasernow award, though his violin playing is little more than highly competent on the strength of his recent recital. The Bach unaccompanied suites are the touchstone of the repertoire, and Ewart's account of the G minor Sonata revealed both strengths and weaknesses. A full tone and command of the notes gave the music a certain solidity, but why was there such little variety in dynamic shading? The recital also featured the first public performance of Carl Davis's Variations on a Polish Beggar's Song.

A fine American pianist, Robert Taub, on the other hand, definitely deserves international success. He is a superb craftsman and his luscious sound-impeccable balance in chord-playing and shimmering pedal effects serve to express a culivated conception of the music. Having presented the European première of Milton Babbit's unrewardingly fussy piece *Canonical Form* (1983), Taub completed his programme with Chopin's 24 Preludes. Rarely have these pieces been played with such meticulously varied pianism. Spontaneous

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Television  
Occupied people

Television is doing its best to brief us for the South African Prime Minister Mr P. W. Botha's visit. Central has already homed in on the activities of BOSS (Bureau of State Security) in London and, last night, BBC2's *Third Eye* series began with *Namibia – Africa's Last Colony*.

The six programmes in this series do not attempt balance; they present a viewpoint. Last night's was that of Nora Chase, director of education for the Namibia Council of Churches, who spoke out impressively, with eye-witness support, against torture, exploitation and the continued control of her country by South Africa.

The South Africans, whose mandate in Namibia was terminated in 1966 and whose presence there was declared illegal five years later by the International Court of Justice, showed their sensitivity about people making films without permission by slinging the producer Paul Hannan and the film crew into jail and later deporting them. Apparently, they had just about finished.

The Namibians live shabbily in a country rich in minerals, particularly uranium. Their young men are conscripted to fight against those who are waging a guerrilla war to free the country. Their standard of living is low. Black life expectancy is 50 years; white, 70. The black infant mortality rate is 12 times the white. Education, said Nora Chase, was compulsory for Whites only and seven times as much money was spent on white children as black.

Ethnic divisions had been exploited, she said, and when independence came, as she believed it must, the country would face a considerable task of reconciliation in addition to everything else. The film showed the disadvantages of the conditions under which it was shot but Mrs Chase's sincerity compensated well for them.

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THE TIMES  
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY  
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## Edinburgh looks down on financial supermarkets

The advantage of Edinburgh as an alternative financial centre is, or should be, that it allows a sobriety and impartiality of view difficult to achieve in the City's carnival atmosphere.

Perhaps that is why Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the governor of the Bank of England, chose Edinburgh to make his famous keynote speech that has so heavily influenced the speech and pace of changes now taking place among financial institutions. But if he expected the financial community north of the border to take a lead in the formation of new financial conglomerates he was wrong.

Generally, the Scots disapprove of the development of financial supermarkets. Some go so far as to say that in 10 years' time they will be shown to be a disaster. At Ivory & Sime, Charlotte Square's biggest fund management group, director Mr Ian Rushbrook, reckons that with the possible exception of the big joint stock banks which have a history of personnel management, the new supermarkets will founder on conflict of interest, personal infighting and lack of big group management experience.

At Baillie Gifford, senior partner Mr Angus Millar, says he has never seen a Chinese wall without a grapevine trailed over it. He believes that this could eventually work to the advantage of the independent fund management groups. Mr Graeme MacLennan, at Edinburgh Fund Managers agrees. "These changes will enhance the attractions of the independent and impartial house."

Mr Angus Grossart and his fellow director Mr Peter Stevenson, at Noble Grossart, Edinburgh's leading merchant bank, also think that people fall out from the big groups will far outweigh their advantage in offering a range of financial services. "In financial services it is quality you are paying for. In a people business it is impossible to control quality as you can on a production line," according to Mr Stevenson.

Likewise Mr Bill Morrison, head of the Scottish Life Assurance Company and now chairman for a two-year stint at the Associated Scottish Life Office, has deep reservations about the current trend and doubts about how much longer it will be allowed to continue. He has more experience than most for it was his company that was forced to mutualise to fight off the raid on its previous proprietary structure by Slater, Walker.

"I do not rule out the possibility that one of the mutuals here will take a minority shareholding in a stock broker, but that is not the same thing as forming a financial supermarket," he says.

"One of the first to disagree with these productions is Mr Charles Winter, managing director of the Royal Bank of Scotland and widely tipped to succeed Mr Sir Procter as chief executive of the group that also takes in William & Glynn's.

"It is difficult to stand back from the trend," is his view. "We could be put at a competitive disadvantage if we ignore this. In some respects I regret what is happening but you cannot bury your head in the sand."

For the moment the ring fence erected around the Royal Bank of Scotland regional grounds by the Monopolies Commission two and a half years ago, remains in place, etc though Mr Norman Tebbit might choose to remove it soon. The bank might then prove an excellent platform on which to build an Edinburgh-based financial supermarket.

### Bonds shadow over equities

The bond markets, particularly the American, continued to dominate investment thinking yesterday, on both sides of the Atlantic. It was again evident in London, at the start of a new Stock Exchange account when spirits if good tend to be at their highest, that equities will find it hard to make progress while fixed-interest markets are clouded by doubt, or in the American context, gloom.

### The Times 1984 Budget briefing

The briefing will take place at the Dorchester Hotel on May 22, with myself as chairman. The principal speaker is Mr John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who will explain the strategic thinking behind the Chancellor's radical tax reforms. Information may be obtained and bookings made by telephoning 01-405 3501 (24 hours).

### NEWS IN BRIEF

### Unilever profits up

• UNILEVER, the foods and detergent group, has reported pretax profits of £186m for its first quarter to March 31 this year, up from £157m. Turnover increased from £3.187m to £3.548m.

Tempus, page 22

• BREWER Matthew Brown of Blackburn is paying a higher interim dividend of 4.75p (1.6p), after pretax profits to March 31 of £2.7m (£2.5m). Sales rose from £17.1m to £19.2m.

Tempus, page 22

• CRYSTALATE HOLDINGS announced plans for the £25m-plus sale of the fine china businesses it acquired after the Royal Worcester takeover last year.

Tempus, page 22

### Sell-off safeguard could undervalue share debut

### Jaguar's price of protection

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

The creation of special classes of shares to prevent a foreign car maker winning control of Jaguar when it is floated as a public company this summer could depress the sale price.

If that happens, speculators will "buy" cheaply and make a killing later when the share price rises to reflect Jaguar's proper valuation and potential as a substantial profits earner.

This is one of several possibilities outlined in a 120-page Investors' Guide by Professor Krish Bhaskar of the University of East Anglia Motor Industry Research Unit.

The unit used a financial computer model of Jaguar against 12 different assumptions to suggest that a realistic value for the company is £250m and that last year's profit before privatising Jaguar.

## Institutions take firm line on boycott of Reuters issue

By Philip Robinson

Leading pension funds and insurance companies were standing firm last night on their decision to boycott the underwriting of Reuters Holdings, which publishes details of its stock market debut tomorrow.

However, that does not necessarily preclude the funds from buying Reuters shares in the markets once dealings start on June 4.

The boycott arose because Reuters' directors insisted on a two-tier share structure which gives the shares being sold to the public less favourable voting rights than those being held by Reuters' existing newspaper owners.

The National Association of Pension Funds and the British Insurance Association, whose members represent the giants of the industry, urged members to boycott the issue altogether, but there are signs that whether or not they do so will be an

investment decision rather than one on the principle, one share one vote.

Mr Geoffrey Musson, chairman of the pension fund's investor protection committee, said: "We are very happy with our situation and the response we have had from our members."

However, even if the large investment advisers fail to take some of the underwriting, merchant banks may put it through other parts of their business.

Bankers close to the issue were confident last night that the British part of it - about half the 25 per cent being offered - would be taken up without a problem.

They will know for sure this morning when the issue goes on offer to potential underwriters. The minimum tender price was fixed last night and will be confirmed early today.

York. Once the prospectus is issued tomorrow a "red herring" is put out in New York which is designed to establish what the take-up rate of the shares will be on Wall Street. It will run for a week.

Last day for submitting applications for the London half will be later than that, allowing investors here to gauge from the American response, at what price they should pitch their tender offers. When dealings start the two prices will have to come out roughly equal.

The issue itself is likely to value the news and business information agency at between £800m and £1 billion, but the boycott has meant that the proportion of shares to be offered to the public has been scaled down.

Originally it was thought the issue might raise £500m, but it is now likely to raise £200m.

Reuters will be the first new issue to be floated simultaneously in London and New

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## STOCK MARKET

# Shares defy interest rate worries

Michael Clark

The three-week-long Whitsun account was greeted with the first tentative signs of a technical rally yesterday as share prices recovered from a nervous start.

A few cheap buyers were prepared to shrug off fears of another 1/2 per cent rise in domestic interest rates and lead the rally which left the FT Index up at 874.0, having been 2.8 down earlier in the day. There was a consensus after hours that last week's 44 point fall had been overdone, but with Wall Street again opening lower, dealers were content to play it cautiously. The FT-SE 1000 trend closing 3.7 up at 1082.4.

Gilts spent a nervous day still disturbed by the recent weakness of the US bond market. Prices at the longer end fluctuated in narrow limits to close virtually unchanged, while renewed selling in shorts after hours slipped 1.5% of opening levels. The FT Government Securities Index lost 0.112 to close at 79.63.

Among leading equities, BT celebrated a cheerful statement to shareholders at the annual meeting with a rise of 18p to 479p, while TI Group rose 8p to 246p for a similar reason. Selective support was good for up on Beecham at 316p.

Bowater encountered profit-taking, sliding 4p to 320p ahead of the start of dealings in Bowater Inc, its North American offset, later this week. The first tranche of shares have been offered to investors at \$20 each in order to raise \$150m. The remaining 75 per cent will start trading in New York later this year.

Martin the Newsagents

*Lord Hanson's Hanson Trust comes under the spotlight today in New York as the stockbroker Hoare Govett tries to impress on American investors the qualities of the group which has made it a firm favourite among the big City institutions. Yesterday shares of Hanson raced higher 8p to 326p and market gossips are predicting the shares could hit 330p shortly.*

spurred 32p to 308p on hopes of a counter bid from the big tobacco and food giant BAT Industries, 4p higher at 222p. W.H. Smith which has already bid 235p for the rival newsagent, rose 2p to 138p.

The high street clearing banks recovered from a hesitant start with Barclays rising 3p to 464p. Midland, 5p to 369p, while

National Westminster on 637p and Lloyds on 569p both reverted to unchanged. The Bank of Scotland also ended the day all square at 304p, after 299p, but Royal Bank of Scotland lost 2p to 214p in dividend form. The Office of Fair Trading is reckoned to be against Lloyds Bank's increased stake, but the final decision will lie with the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. Mr Norman Tebbit.

Among the biggest movers on the day was Mr Clive Smith's Petrelan, the oil exploration group, which came to market earlier this year at 125p. Yesterday, the shares leapt another 80p to 580p. The market has high hopes for the group's efforts at finding oil on established oil fields in Texas.

One of the City's oldest established firms in the money market came under the hammer yesterday when Mercantile House, the international finance house, made an agreed bid for Jessel Tynne & Gilted worth £24m. Jessel responded to the news with a rise of 5p to 103p ex-div. Mercantile, down 5p at 357p, will merge Jessel with its own discount house Alexander's making it the third largest in the country.

Associated British Engineers

was unchanged at 161p after Scottish Amicable Managers announced it now holds 5.8 per cent of the total issued share capital.

Shares of Crystatec recovered an early fall to close 2p up on the day at 272p as the group announced its plan to sell part of its Royal Worcester subsidiary, Lindy's Bank SF.

*The Takeover Panel was yesterday still investigating the two Swiss companies which sold 1 million shares in Francis Industries last month, many of which are thought to have been bought up by Mr David Abel's Suter. A formal ruling may not be delayed yesterday and sell by 2p to 126p, just 1p above Suter's cash bid of 125p, but will substantially above the share offer which is worth about 121p. This offer is Mr Abel's second and final bid and closes tomorrow. It will probably be extended for a week on Friday.*

Nominees has sold a total of 175,000 shares, reducing its holding below the declarable 5 per cent level.

Meanwhile, Memory Computer advanced 5p to 305p after

Standard Life Assurance announced it now holds 5.8 per cent of the total issued share capital.

The Finnish paint and chemicals group, Tikkurila Variteita, was again in the market on Friday busily buying shares in Donald Macpherson the British paint group which supplies Woolworths. This time it has bought 450,000 shares at the bid price of 125p, taking its total stake to 2.35 million shares, or 13 per cent. Macpherson rose 2p above the bid price of 127p with no sign of the hoped-for increased offer from Hilti Catto, which has already hit 110p a share.

The first signs of weakness in the dollar on the foreign exchange offered little incentive to the gold price which continued to fluctuate in narrow limits. After slipping a further 20 cents, leading gold producers all lost ground with Harmony sliding 374 to 191½; Hartbeest \$3 to 75; Kloof \$3½ to 66½; President Brand \$1½ to 538½ and Randfontein \$4 to 135½.

Equity turnover on May 11, was £359.430m (22.275 bargains). The number of British and Irish stocks traded was 196.5 million. Gilt bargains totalled 4,419.

## MONEY MARKETS

The market resumed on much the same bearish note yesterday as it finished last week.

Discount houses, fearing a further rise in base rates in the short term, continued to stand back from money in order to position themselves to sell paper on a shortage that the Bank of England originally estimated at £100m, but finally calculated to be nearer £200m.

The market eventually sold a total of £187m of bills, all in hand 4, which made for slightly tighter money conditions at the close.

Secured rates slipped as low as 3 per cent after lunch, but in the late firming saw closing balances at around 5 per cent for the most part.

The Bank of England said initially that the market would lose £332m via maturing assistance and take-up of Treasury bills, and £25m through Exchequer transactions, but that it would benefit by £240m from notes returning from the weekend circulation.

After regaining some lost ground during the mid-session yesterday the dollar encouraged fresh profit-taking on subdued and rather uncertain foreign exchanges.

The surprising strength of the Deutsche mark, which fully discounted the start of strike disruption by I.G. Metall union members in West Germany, was primary responsible for the lack of support for the United States currency.

Sterling which traded within a narrow band throughout, although closing below its best, managed a 30-point gain against the dollar at 1.3880. Its trade weighted index improved to 80.1 from 80.1 overnight, but in Deutsche mark terms the pound slipped to 3.8260 from 3.8400 overnight.

Lower United States bond rates enabled the dollar to end off bottom positions, but sterling was still being inhibited by the miners' strike, although news of higher crude oil prices in the afternoon helped the pound.

The results were at the very bottom of the range of the City's expectations and the share price was marked down sentiment.

The market resumed on much the same bearish note yesterday as it finished last week.

Discount houses, fearing a further rise in base rates in the short term, continued to stand back from money in order to position themselves to sell paper on a shortage that the Bank of England originally estimated at £100m, but finally calculated to be nearer £200m.

The market eventually sold a total of £187m of bills, all in hand 4, which made for slightly tighter money conditions at the close.

Secured rates slipped as low as 3 per cent after lunch, but in the late firming saw closing balances at around 5 per cent for the most part.

The Bank of England said initially that the market would lose £332m via maturing assistance and take-up of Treasury bills, and £25m through Exchequer transactions, but that it would benefit by £240m from notes returning from the weekend circulation.

The results were at the very bottom of the range of the City's expectations and the share price was marked down sentiment.

## Jerome fights its way back

After the setback in 1982, S Jerome and Sons (Holdings) started fighting back last year. Pre-tax profits for 1983 bounded from £22,000 to £447,000 - taking them within reach of 1981's £520,000.

A breakdown of profits, before tax and interest, shows that the textile manufacturing side made a profit of £469,000, against a £29,000 loss, while electronics slipped from a profit of £151,000 to one of £125,000.

The total dividend is being held at 2.68p net a share. With a tax charge this time, compared with last year's credit - and extraordinary items of £856,000 to be deducted in 1983 - there is a loss attributable to members of £613,000, compared with 1982's surplus of £163,000.

## In brief

• JAMES BEATTIE: The retail department stores group's turnover for the year to January 31 last rose to £43.37m (£39.81m). Pre-tax profit was

£1.2m.

• T. H. ROBERTSONS: The

textile manufacturer

posted a 10.5% rise in

turnover to £100.2m.

• THE COAL BOARD: The

mining authority

posted a 10.5% rise in

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Matthew Brown  
never's  
hopes

**ESSO PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED  
PUBLIC INQUIRY  
PIPE-LINES ACT 1962**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that whereas Esso Petroleum Company, Limited has applied to the Secretary of State for Energy for authorisation under section 1(1) of the Pipe-lines Act 1962 for the construction of a cross-country pipe-line to convey refined oil between the fence line of Esso's existing Fawley Refinery on Southampton Water in the county of Hampshire and the premises of the terminal of Maritime Pipelines Limited at Seaton, Devonshire, and the proposed site in the county of Staffordshire, and objections have been made to the proposal, the Secretary of State has directed that a public inquiry be held. The inquiry will be held at The Council Chamber, The Municipal Offices, The Promenade, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL50 1PP on 3rd July 1984 at 10.00 a.m. and will continue later if necessary at a venue in Hampshire to be announced.

A member of the Department of Environment's Planning Inspectors has been appointed by the Secretary of State to hold the inquiry. The inquiry will be held in accordance with the Pipe-lines (Inquiries Procedure) Rules 1967, SI 1967 No. 1769.

Esso Petroleum Company, Limited has requested the Secretary of State, if he authorises the construction of the proposed pipe-line, to authorise it along a route modified within the boundaries of land owned by Esso Petroleum Company, Limited on the refinery site and the modified route thus referred to is shown on the map(s) deposited at the offices of the Hampshire County Council and the New Forest District Council listed in the Schedule below.

Esso Petroleum Company, Limited has further requested the Secretary of State, if he authorises the construction of the proposed pipe-line, to authorise it along a route modified within the district administered by the South Staffordshire District Council so as to run to the East (rather than the West) of Grove Corner, Astwood Lodge, Mile Flat House, Greensford and Chasepool Lodge and the modified route thus referred to is shown on the map(s) deposited at the Offices of the Shropshire County Council and the South Staffordshire District Council listed in the Schedule below.

Opportunity for objections to the above-mentioned departures, from the route delineated on the maps referred to in the Notice publicly advertised in November 1983 will be afforded at the public inquiry.

A copy of the Company's application, together with the supporting documents (including maps and plans) intended to be put in evidence at the inquiry, may be inspected at the Department of Energy, Room 1053, Themes House, South Millbank, London, S.W.1, at the offices of Messrs. John German, Ramsbury, Refinery, New Houghton, S.G.10 4PD, at the Administration Building, Fawley Ltd., Seaford, East Sussex, BN2 7EV.

A copy of the map(s) showing that part of the route of the proposed pipe-line which runs through the area of each county and district council affected can also be inspected at the offices of the council, as set out in the Schedule below.

**THE SCHEDULE**

- A. COUNTY COUNCILS**
- a) Hampshire County Council, The Castle, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 8UE.
  - b) Wiltshire County Council, County Hall, Devizes, Wiltshire, BA14 8JZ.
  - c) Gloucester County Council, Gloucester, GL1 2TN.
  - d) Hereford & Worcester County Council, Hereford, HR4 1AA.
  - e) Head of Pipe-lines Inspectorate, 1984
- B. DISTRICT COUNCILS**
- a) New Forest District Council, Apperley Court, Lyndhurst, SO4 7PA.
  - b) Test Valley Borough Council, Borehamwood, SP10 1AH.
  - c) Wyre Forest District Council, Colwall, Herefordshire, HR1 0DG.
  - d) Wyre Forest District Council, Colwall, Herefordshire, HR1 0DG.
  - e) Staffordshire County Council, Cannock, Cannock Chase, Walsall, Walsall, SN10 2AS.

Head of Pipe-lines Inspectorate

Wayne Lintott talks to the architect of a double City coup

# Mercantile makes the most of stock market change

Mr John Barkshire, one of the City's most innovative entrepreneurs, predicted yesterday that his Mercantile House would become one of the top 10 financial service conglomerates in the country.

He disclosed his plans in an interview with *The Times* immediately after surprising the City with a daring double-headed coup: an agreed takeover of the discount house, Jessel Toynbee and Gillett, and a 29 per cent stake in Laing & Cruickshank, one of the stock market's leading brokers.

According to Mr Barkshire, obviously relishing every moment of the wheeling and dealing involved in staying on top of the present round of changes for Britain's financial services, these deals are the culmination of a strategy that was first mooted 17 years ago.

Last year Mercantile spent £91m taking over the American stock broker Oppenheimer & Co. In February this year it paid £29m for discount house, Alexanders.

The foundations have now been laid for Mercantile to achieve Mr Barkshire's ambitions.

He is politely dismissive of those voices in the Stock Exchange fighting a rearguard action against the changes on that market.

"This is the most exciting time I have ever experienced," he said. "Any potential rewards for those who get it right are enormous."

"There will always be a substantial body of opinion against changes and progress. But I believe that it is in the long-term benefit of the City that the changes should take place."

His own strategy for the future is a clear illustration of how the more aggressive companies view their future role.

We have broken down our major areas of operation into three parts. The first is to become a primary dealer in gilts, Treasury bills, quasi-



John Barkshire: Relishing the challenge of change

government stock certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances.

The second area covers the equity, loan stock and debenture markets and the third is the establishment of a major presence in the international markets for both stocks and bonds. They are the three critical areas," he said.

In Britain, Mr Barkshire sees significant growth originating from Laing & Cruickshank. Laing is known for the strength of its private client list, said to exceed 30,000, and an increasingly aggressive corporate finance department. When the rules permit, Mercantile will make a full bid for the firm.

"Laing's strategy is very close to our own. We hope to be able to integrate their own research operations with those of Oppenheimer in New York, as well as taking them into trading areas where they are not as strong as they might be, particularly

in compete for block share business. That, obviously, would enable such a firm to become a market maker.

Mr Barkshire sees corporate finance as the central and pivotal key to minimizing the opportunities emanating from the stock exchange liberalization.

Both Laing and ourselves want to see corporate finance much more aggressive and creative.

The long-term outlook involves international expansion into the Pacific basin with the central office based in Tokyo, a city he has become increasingly attuned to over the past year.

"We want a similar house in the Pacific to that we have just established in London. The Japanese are more liberally minded now than they were a year ago and are slowly lifting the barriers," he observed.

While Mr Barkshire sees the Japanese as a potential competitive threat in London, he does not view them as the ogre man in the City believe them.

"It is very difficult", he said, "to compete in another's domestic market as a foreigner." Mercantile, he added, would want to operate in Japan as the owner of a Japanese broker, and he believed that the Japanese would adopt a similar approach in London.

As Mercantile House has thus grown from acquisition, how, one wonders, would Mr Barkshire respond to a merger or takeover approach from another body moving the same way?

"I have no particular pride when it comes to mergers or acquisitions. If it looked the right thing to do for the shareholders, I do not believe that we should resist it," he said, adding: "That does not mean we would necessarily welcome an approach, but often independence is just another way of saying the directors are on an ego trip, and running a business should never be that," he concluded.

On the professional end of the business corporate finance would "move aggressively" into providing a full balance sheet service for corporate clients, personal services for corporate executives, and would actively

## 600 Group sells Clauising stake

The 600 Group has accepted an offer for its 28.7 per cent shareholding in Clauising Corporation from Rexnord Inc. The consideration at \$13.50 a share is \$19,750,419 (£14,260,230).

In the last published accounts

of 600 Group, in March 1983 the book value of the shareholding was £3.68m and the share of pre-tax profits was £1.247m.

The cash is to be used for expansion and repayment of borrowing.

## NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

### Federative Republic of Brazil

8 1/4% External Bonds Due December 1, 1987

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of the Federative Republic of Brazil, that on June 1, 1984, \$72,000 principal amount of its 8 1/4% External Bonds will be redeemed out of moneys to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co. Inc., as Principal Paying Agent, pursuant to the mandatory annual redemption requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authentication Agency Agreement and Paying Agency Agreement, each dated as of December 1, 1972. Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, as Authenticating Agent, has selected, by lot, for such redemption the Bonds bearing the following serial numbers:

Coupon Bonds to be redeemed in whole:

116	305	6400	12343	16141	23786	24494	28553	30139	31471	32452	34550
310	3265	6405	12692	16421	23450	24510	28558	30233	31474	32453	34553
366	3365	6444	12703	16487	23554	24533	28660	30335	31743	32454	34554
941	3381	6446	12712	16494	23579	24541	28696	30354	31774	32457	34557
950	3390	6506	12733	16524	23601	24573	28741	30374	31815	32479	34658
179	4241	6507	12742	16537	23636	24581	28759	30375	31835	32480	34659
1081	4463	7274	12743	16538	23659	24764	28814	30407	31846	32481	34670
1112	4491	7299	12841	18418	2404	24832	28841	30426	31951	32748	34755
174	5137	7328	12843	18434	24024	25161	28845	30427	31959	32763	34757
1270	5140	7330	12844	18435	24025	25162	28846	30428	31960	32764	34758
1210	5150	7344	12874	18436	24058	25308	28890	30460	32045	32837	34761
1221	5154	7350	12960	20554	24708	25320	28894	30470	32049	32842	34762
1237	5205	7373	12970	20566	24985	25500	28898	30489	32077	32853	34767
1442	5215	7374	12973	20578	24910	25532	28913	30496	32081	32857	34772
1744	5244	7375	12975	20580	24915	25533	28915	30506	32082	32859	34773
1466	5254	7376	12976	20581	24916	25534	28916	30507	32083	32860	34774
1478	5363	7385	13637	22462	24139	25565	28947	30507	32156	32453	34775
1500	5375	9082	13638	22472	24179	26215	28982	30953	32165	32458	34776
1663	5386	9103	13787	22481	24189	26215	29005	30958	32185	32459	34777
2081	5510	10366	14102	22504	24261	26269	29001	30759	32221	34302	34782
2131	5513	10379	14240	22505	24278	26270	29003	30759	32223	34303	34783
2152	5538	10389	14556	23568	24272	26758	29283	31050	32244	34325	34787
2538	5542	10401	14571	23583	24282	26771	29287	31051	32245	34326	34788
2577	5617	12447	14810	23603	24320	26790	29343	31074	32276	34354	34792
2691	5682	11413	14882	23615	24333	26799	29357	31138	32291	34372	34796
2701	5688	11417	14997	23638	24359	27024	29385	31162	32301	34378	34797
2714	5712	11469	16285	23656	24381	27047	29402	31172	32310	34384	34798
2737	6126	11511	16311	23677	24402	27078	29384	31226	32333	34425	34802</td

## Readicut bounces back to profit

By Jonathan Clare

Readicut International, the textiles company in which Mr Joe Hyman has built up a 17 per cent stake, yesterday announced a £5.3m turnaround in its fortunes.

The much-improved results also mean that the company is paying more than a nominal dividend for the first time since 1981.

Loss elimination, better margins, improved volume sales and lower costs helped Readicut, now chaired by Professor Roland Smith, to profits of £3.8m against a loss of £1.5m last year.

There is a final dividend of 1.2p against last time's nominal payment of 0.1p. Readicut's business ranges from seating materials for Greyhound coaches to rug kits.

Professor Smith said yesterday that it was unlikely that Mr

Hyman, who was responsible for building up the old Carrington Viyella as a big force in the textile industry, would get a seat on Readicut's board for the foreseeable future.

Mr Hyman said yesterday that his ambition for a seat on the board was "in abeyance" but he was pleased, with the good results.

Regal Rugs in the United States performed well and Readicut would like to make another similar acquisition.

Last year North America contributed almost two-thirds to overseas sales which now account for two-fifths of total turnover.

The better cash flow after three difficult years (with losses in two of them) has also helped reduce gearing from more than 60 per cent to just over 40 per cent.

### APPOINTMENTS

## Nicolson stands down as chairman of BTR

**BTR:** Sir David Nicolson yesterday stepped down after 15 years as chairman of the construction, energy and health care group, as part of a raft of board changes. His place is taken by Mr Owen Green, the managing director, who becomes chairman and chief executive. Sir David will stay on the board as a non-executive.

Four newcomers were named directors at yesterday's yearly meeting. They are Mr Ed Sharp, Mr Alan Jackson, Mr Lionel Stammers and Mr Hugh Lauchlan.

British Scrap Federation: Mr Robert Cooper, chairman of Coopers (Metals) has been elected president.

Mobil Oil: Mr John Flanagan Jr. has been appointed a director with responsibility for planning and supply. He succeeds Mr Brian Baker who becomes director of manufacturing operations and manager of Mobil's UK refinery at Coryton, Essex.

Redland: Sir Christopher Laidlaw has been appointed to the board as a non-executive director.

Carmarvon Mining: Lord

Harlech has joined the board as chairman. Other appointees to the board are Sir Jack Rampion, Mr Barry Briggs, Dr John Rottenbury and Mr Jeremy Gorman.

Chubbs & Son: Mr D. F. Langley has been made a director.

Home Charm: Mr Ernest McCartney has joined the board of directors.

Collier Searle Maifield: Mr Ken Collier has been appointed chairman. Mr David Searle and Mr Peter Siemesi (former chairman, Maifield Press) have become joint directors with Mr Brian Warner as works director of the group's sheeted factory and Mr Terry McSweeney as works director of the Web factory. Mr Ann Proctor has become financial director.

Sedgwick Group: Mr G. A. Hargreaves will be joining the group and will be appointed chairman of Sedgwick Aviation in succession to Mr K. A. Carter.

Isis Industrial Services: Sir Hugo Huntington-Whiteley joins the board as non-executive director. Mr Robert Rushton joins the board as director, responsible for the property interests of the group.

Sir Douglas Hague on an intractable problem for the West

## The wages-jobless factor

Because national economies are complex and dynamic, their behaviour is often difficult to understand without analysis. Perhaps this is why conventional wisdom is so often wrong about economic policy.

The only antidote is research and we should be grateful to the Centre for Labour Economics at LSE for throwing fresh light on unemployment.

What is 'Not' at issue is that unemployment in Western Europe has risen sharply since the late 1960s and that there has been a similar, though less dramatic, increase in North America. The Centre for Labour Economics (CLE) considers that one of the most important questions is what accounts for this substantial increase in the medium-term level of unemployment.

The main conclusion is that there is a rate of unemployment below which inflation tends to rise. The idea that there is such a rate - called the non-accelerating inflation rate of unemployment (NAIRU) - has become an established belief of many economists. But it is strongly challenged by others.

The LSE research suggests that the first group is right after all. Higher unemployment appears to reduce the rate of increase of wages and to do so in all OECD countries. Perhaps one reason why casual inspection of the statistics does not lead immediately to this conclusion is that the relationship between unemployment and wages also seems to be changing. A given rate of unemployment is associated with a bigger rise in real wages - in what the wage will buy - than it was.

First, the position, especially of Western Europe, has changed since the late 1960s. Output per worker has been rising more slowly than in the 1960s. At the same time, the amount of goods which the developed countries have to export to pay for imports from the rest of the world has ceased to fall in the way that it did during the 1950s and 1960s. That period was a golden age and not merely in terms of industrial expansion.

It was possible for countries like Britain to sustain their standard of living by obtaining imports, especially of food and raw materials, on favourable terms which are no longer available. The LSE group finds that one reason for higher unemployment is the failure of wages to adjust to this new situation. Throughout Western Europe, this failure of wages to respond has kept unemployment as high as it was.

Real wages (in terms of the exports required to acquire them) are the key determinants of changes in the level of employment. Unless there are big changes in the size of the labour force, they determine unemployment.

A particular piece of conventional wisdom is that during the 1970s there was an increasing mismatch between the pattern of labour supply and demand. Indeed, this term of conventional wisdom sounds entirely reasonable. Given the increase in the price of oil - together with our own development of the North Sea - it would be sensible to expect that the demand for labour must have changed relative to the supply of labour.

This must have been true - for regions, industries and particular work skills. The LSE team rejects this notion.

It has looked, for example, at the relationship between the unemployed and the jobs available, by region, skill and industry, as well as at the rate of structural change in employment. Its work contradicts the notion that the structural imbalance between labour supply and demand rose during the 1970s. It should be emphasised, however, that this is not to say that mismatch is unimportant; it is simply that it does not appear to have increased during the 1970s and 1980s.

CLE has also looked at the impact of unemployment benefits and their administration. They conclude that a 1 per cent increase in the ratio of benefits to income slightly lengthens the period during which the average individual remains unemployed.

It concludes that this is not a significant element in explaining the increase of unemployment. But it also shows that the administration of benefits seems to have become more lax and that this may have led to greater unemployment.

It also believes that other factors have reduced the intensity with which the unemployed look for new jobs. This seems a likely enough result, given the extent to which unemployment has increased.

I suspect that the LSE finding on the relationship between pay and education also contradicts many popular views. The demand for education appears to respond to the relative return from it. For example, school leavers seem better informed than I, at least, would have expected about the occupations for which it appears most worthwhile to seek training.

More generally, when the returns to extra training began to fall in the early 1970s, upward trends in enrolment for such training levelled off. The researchers believe that the subsidies given to those in higher education should be reduced. Apart from reducing Government expenditure, this would make life-time income more equal.

On the basic question of how the labour market works, the views of the research team are mixed. The standard mechanisms of supply and demand play an important role in inducing people to acquire relevant skills, as well as at the rate of structural change in employment. Its work contradicts the notion that the structural imbalance between labour supply and demand rose during the 1970s. It should be emphasised, however, that this is not to say that mismatch is unimportant; it is simply that it does not appear to have increased during the 1970s and 1980s.

By contrast, the recent surge of employment in the US is clearly related to constant real wages there. There can also be serious problems if the wages of particular groups, such as young people, are forced out of line with the objectives pursued by pay bargainers.

It has always seemed to me that one of the big problems with the British is that we do not trust markets in general, even though these operate much more effectively than most people appear to think. Our predilection for interfering with the labour market, often with the best intentions, is the cause of some, at least, of our current difficulties over employment.

The author is chairman of the Economic and Social Research Council.

## WALL STREET

### Shares retreat on fears over interest rates

New York (Reuter) - Wall Street stock prices were lower in early trading. Shares were reacting to the threat of increasing interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 3 points to 1,152. Advances led declines by three to one.

Mr Martin Feldstein, the chairman of President Reagan's council of economic advisers, said in Zurich that he expected a budget cut totaling about \$150 billion to be enacted within the next six weeks. This legislation would probably help prevent any immediate sharp decline in the dollar.

Mr Feldstein said that a sharp fall in the dollar was a "serious potential risk" but that the risk of the company on May 4.

● LANDLESS

CONTAINERS:

The Official Receiver wishes to hear from the owners of containers which were managed by Landless Containers Ltd. The Companies Court appointed the Official Receiver provisional liquidator of the company on May 4.

The final form of the package won't differ considerably from the President's proposals which have been discussed with Congressional leaders.

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The author is chairman of the Economic and Social Research Council.

Exhibit 4, A listed, B traded, C unquoted, D market closed, E New issue, F Stock split.

① Traded, ② Unquoted.

③ Traded, ④ Unquoted.

⑤ Traded, ⑥ Unquoted.

⑦ Traded, ⑧ Unquoted.

⑨ Traded, ⑩ Unquoted.

⑪ Traded, ⑫ Unquoted.

⑬ Traded, ⑭ Unquoted.

⑮ Traded, ⑯ Unquoted.

⑰ Traded, ⑱ Unquoted.

⑲ Traded, ⑳ Unquoted.

⑳ Traded, ⑳ Unquoted.

⑳

● Five pages today

Edited by Matthew May

● Mr Fifth Generation: Page 27

# The lure of the Valley of Competition

Advertisements reflect a society's culture. The billboards that border the highways of California's Santa Clara County support that view as their sponsors attempt to lure the youthful, talented and ambitious workforce from the employment of a high technology competitor. Competition drives the industrial strip south of San Francisco, known the world over as Silicon Valley, the new home of America's information technology industry and the advertisements leave one in little doubt.

One billboard promises you an extra two weeks' salary if you join the advertiser's employment before the end of the week. Another asks you to re-examine your career prospects and change jobs immediately if you are frustrated.

Competition and energy are the two basic ingredients that have fuelled Silicon Valley in the last decade and allowed high technology start-up companies to transform from one man and a garage operation to billion-dollar multi-nationals.

"In this valley, which is so fertile with ideas and companies, it would be so easy to lose them," says John Sculley, chief executive of Apple Computers, talking about the creative staff on whom he has had to impose managerial disciplines in the last year, to strengthen the computer company which has had to respond to the direct competition and technical challenge offered by the powerful IBM.

Small companies spawned from the frustrated talents of other companies pepper the history of Silicon Valley. Sculley has no intention of encouraging talent within his group to leave and set

up another company because his management procedures have inhibited their talents.

The heritage of new ventures being fathered by larger companies goes back nearly 30 years. William Shockley, the co-inventor of the transistor, had then returned to Palo Alto in Silicon Valley, where he had been raised, to create the Shockley Transistor Corporation.

Within a year, eight of the technical high flyers had departed to set up their own company Fairchild semiconductors. Fairchild in its turn was to be a prime source of new electronic, computer and telecommunication companies in the area. Since the establishment of Fairchild Semiconductor Group in the late 50s more than 40 companies have been created by its employees, including Intel.

The Valley has grown extensively over the last decade and consequently changed in character. It measures 25 by 10 miles and encompasses the entire south-western edge of San Francisco Bay. More than 3,000 companies, most of them in a high technology sector, are based in the area which embraces Palo Alto, Mountain View, Sunnyvale, Cupertino, San Jose and a few lesser towns. The one thing most of them now have in common is the microprocessor or microcomputer.

But the cost of pursuing research and development in that area has changed dramatically, making it more difficult for the entrepreneurs of tomorrow to adopt the style of their predecessors in the valley and launch their company from home, funded by a month's salary.

The Valley has almost gone respectable. A recent paper presented

by Digital Research, itself an example of a successful high technology company which started in the San Francisco area in the mid 1970s, emphasised the cost of that research and development on microcomputers and hinted at the constraints likely to be imposed on future high technology entrepreneurs.

It said: "What began in the mid 1970s as a curiosity market involving Tandy, Apple and Commodore has grown in size and importance to include several large Japanese electronics companies (including NEC and Fujitsu), plus US notables IBM, Digital Equipment Corporation and Xerox Corporation. Expected soon to enter the personal computer market is the new AT & T. And the market has diversified to encompass homes, offices and factories."

## THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

The microcomputer sector's growth has been unprecedented and is the fodder on which the companies of Silicon Valley will feed. The giants of the industry with their marketing expertise, their distributor networks and their research capabilities are making the competition even in Silicon Valley, unusually intense.

The start-up cost in this area has inflated from the 1,000-dollar stake needed for a new company about ten years ago to nearly 50m dollars.

Customers expect more of technology and also want more of it for their money. If one manufacturer cannot provide it someone in this competitive area will be prepared to try. That is something that they are confident about in San Francisco Bay: someone will always be willing to compete.

Digital Research further concluded in their paper: "The processing power of yesterday's mainframe systems is available on today's desk top. Tomorrow that power may well be in home systems. In 1980 it cost 200,000 dollars to provide systems capable of processing one million instructions per second. By 1984 equally capable systems will be built for 10,000 dollars."

Why Silicon Valley has attracted high technology industry in such proportions is still unclear. The climate is attractive - and the young turks of the electronics industries have shown a preference for the sun - but it is not a significant factor in making the companies which emanate from the valley commercially successful.

Most of them have been successful. Part of the credit has been given to Stanford University. Wishing to encourage enterprise on the doorstep of the university, Stanford took steps to make some of its extensive holding in land available for high technology projects. The first moves of any significance were made nearly 50 years ago when two talented students, William Hewlett and David Packard were encouraged to set up their electronics company in Palo Alto. The credit has been given to Frederick Terman, a teacher in radio and electrical engineering at Stanford. That was the birth of Hewlett-Packard.

Palo Alto is a different place now and computer technology dominates. The growth anticipated by the American high technology sector and those based in Silicon Valley is expected to come from the explosion of computer usage. Software, hardware and peripherals are being developed in the valley at a furious pace.

According to Future Computing, a Texas-based group which monitors the trends in the computer field, the personal computer market in the US alone will be worth 42 million dollars by 1988. In the United States there are 150-200 companies making personal and home computers, 400-500 main manufacturers of computer peripherals, and thousands of companies which are developing and selling software.

Silicon Valley is the base for a substantial proportion of these groups. By 1988 23 million personal computers will have been installed in homes and offices in the United States. The software will be worth 5,000 million dollars.

By then Silicon Valley will have changed even more. Multi-million dollar automated factories like the one which has just been built by Apple Computers at Fremont will abound. Will there then be a demand for the scarce technical skills of today when a computer will be able to design its own successor and supervise the production of its own clones? No one in the Valley knows. What they do know is that they can rely on change and the inevitable competition.

## Spectre in the Spectrum

A step-by-step guide to personal income tax calculation is now available for users of the Sinclair Spectrum. It has been developed by the Consumers' Association and is published by Sinclair Research. With the help of an extensive manual, the user is taken through the three parts of the package. The first section

defines the personal circumstances of the user, the second poses questions on extra income such as pensions and investment income, and the third covers all personal outgoings and allowances. When all sections have been entered, the true tax rate is automatically calculated for the 1983-84 tax year.

Apple '84, Fulcrum Centre, Slough, May 24-26.

Electronic Office Conference, Intercontinental Hotel, London W1, June 5-6.

Software '84, Earls Court, London SW5, June 5-7.

Office Automation Show, London Barbican, June 7-9.

Overseas

Mini/Micro Northeast, Boston, USA, May 15-17.

Micro Exposition, Paris, May 22-26.

International Compute Show for Office, Home, Hobby, Cologne, Germany, June 14-17.

Compiled by Personal Computer News.



This is the man who, probably more than any other, can lay claim to the title of "Mr Fifth Generation". Rex Malik has been talking to him at his home in Tokyo. Page 27.

● A launch due in London this week could herald a new revolution in the personal computer market place. — Page 26

● Nicholas Timmins reports on the gigantic task now being tackled to solve the problems of computerizing the DHSS. — Page 29

● Paul Walton looks at the financial problems of the emerging new technology colleges and finds one determined to overcome cash shortages. — Page 26

## New business competition

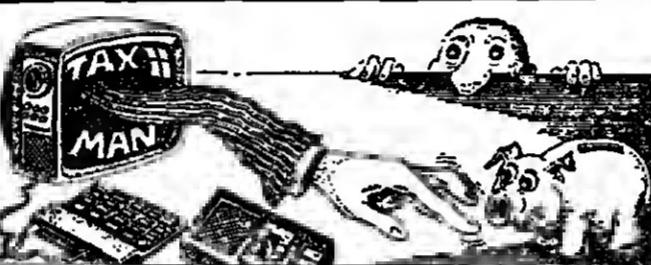
Following the success of The Times National Microcomputer Challenge competition, Computer Horizons announces a new contest with a special interest for businessmen at all levels — The Times Business Enterprise Computer Competition.

Although this competition will focus on specific business applications, entries will be invited from all readers who believe they have business flair.

Watch out for details in Computer Horizons next Tuesday.

## IBM keeps them all waiting

### COMPUTER BRIEFING



customers into their own product now. Local area networks are currently available from Digital Equipment, Wang, Xerox and others who now have a head start in the field.

### £372m deal

Control Data have announced a £40-million dollar (£372 million) deal with AT & T for the supply of a range of computer peripheral products. They will be used in AT&T's recently-launched 3B series of desk top micro and mini-computers and includes disc drives, tape drives and magnetic recording media.

### Speedy mini

A new computer system which minimises hardware and electronics by using a centralised processor has been developed in Sweden by Versat of Spanga. Designed for large-scale computer communications, and compatible

with IBM, it is built with mini-computer technology but is claimed to be much faster than micro-computers. Using bi-level circuits, the Versat system uses micro-programmed eight-bit CPU connected directly to the primary memory. This means that memory access is more efficient than in traditional minicomputers.

### Atlantic link

The ever-increasing amount of information about the computer industry is to gain a new twist in the US with plans for a television channel dedicated to small business, educational and home users. The Computer Satellite Network plans to start broadcasting in America this autumn and to bring the channel to Europe next year. Software will be transmitted direct to viewers own computers through a decoder expected to cost around £140.

### Micro milking

Agricultural scientists in Northern Ireland have developed a predictive program for milk production which calculates by computer how the resources on a farm can be used more effectively. Using an Apple II computer with a Visi-calc software package, the system requires only the simplest of information from the farmer such as the average number of cows kept during any given year, average milk yield, calving pattern, length of time the herd is out and indoors, number of silage cuts and the amount of feed used. It is available free from the Farm Management Section of the Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture.

### Contributors:

Matthew May, Mark Stone

### UK events

Computers, Business Systems & Communications Equipment Exhibition — Micro City, Bristol Exhibition Centre, Canons Road, City Centre, Bristol, May 15-17.

DEC User Show, Novotel Hotel, London W8, May 15-17.

RIBA Computer Exhibition, Bloomsbury Crest Hotel, Coram Street, London WC1, May 22-24.

Compiled by Personal Computer News.

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## Finding a way to beat ITEC cash shortage

by Paul Walton  
The emerging new technology colleges are in danger of going broke and some may start to close this year, despite the fact that they find teenagers jobs and supply much-needed skills for the future. But some, fired by success, will not let lack of money become an obstacle.

The adolescent information technology training centres have come of age; the so-called Itecs have trained several thousand teenagers in practical computing and electronics; perhaps half of these have been given a start that they might otherwise have missed in the past through poor training or lack of initiative.

Moreover, at least one Itec is ignoring the constraints placed upon it by backers, like the Manpower Services Commission and the Department of Trade and Industry, and is determined to grow despite an acute cash shortage.

The Government and local authorities pay capital costs for the Itecs, with commercial sponsors providing running costs and, often, the staff. But after 1985/86 the public funds will end, with no guarantees that they will be replenished.

Less dynamic or poorly supported Itecs might close, according to Patricia Waller, head of the Camden Itec in London.

Most of the 150 centres are clustered in those parts of the country hardest hit by youth unemployment: Clydeside;



Hands on: another step in learning at Wallasey

Tyneside; Merseyside; the West Midlands; and depressed areas of the capital. It is these which find it hard to get sponsors or backing.

Mr Pat Burke is the manager of the Wallasey Itec on depressed Merseyside, seconded from his job as a production manager at the local Marconi plant; his centre is run so tightly that even the staff canteen is profit-making and is used to train young chefs.

The Wallasey Itec now trains everyone from those beginning secondary school to unemployed dockers, as well as those 16-17 year olds on the Youth Training Scheme, to which the Itecs are hitched. It is unique in going beyond teenage education to reach unemployed adults. In

fact, anybody can learn about new technology, paying if they can afford to, in a scheme called Open Access.

The figures speak for themselves - 77 of the 92 YTS trainees have found permanent work since it opened just over two years ago. Recently four of the original dozen or so adults who took shorter courses this year have now found jobs - an incredible leap from manual to skilled work after just a couple of months' training.

Wallasey Itec has a marketing manager, Mr John Robinson, who "sells" his trainees. He was the marketing manager for a commercial firm before he lost his job.

Mr Robinson conceived a new job description, that of microcomputer operator: "Businessmen today buy a micro and a piece of software, like VisiCalc or Lotus 1-2-3, and then find that they can't use it. So, we

### JOB SCENE

send along a trainee who runs it for them - he's been trained to use a few of the popular machines or programs. In time the trainee learns more about micros, the business sees how useful he could be and they prestige, he's got a full-time job!"

After twelve months at the centre intensive efforts are made to find the trainees work, and an impressive "aftercare" service keeps an eye on them once they leave, either continuing trying to find them jobs, or ensuring that they keep them. Trainees are also taught how to get a job. A video camera shows them how they perform in interviews.

Youngsters from two local schools are also there, thanks to a pilot scheme, the Technical Education Vocational Initiative, getting an early feel for technology. On the days when the YTS people are on day-release with an employer, or away getting a theoretical education at the local further education college, the Itec is still packed.

**Paintbox finds a place in the theatre**

By Geoffrey Ellis

An exciting project, linking the world of the arts and computer-generated graphics, is being launched in a new series of television programmes being transmitted by BBC2.

As part of their new arts programme Saturday Review, which started on Saturday the Quantel Paintbox, a sophisticated colour graphics system will be put in the hands of users who would normally not have access to a system whose commercial rental is currently running at more than £150 per hour.

The producer of this section of the show, Tony Tyley, hopes that by asking newcomers to experiment with the system, with expert guidance, new and exciting applications in the visual and creative area can be explored.

The first group to take part in the experiment was the Theatre Design department at The Central School of Art and Design, London, where the senior lecturer, Pamela Howard and four of the students used the system for five days. She was delighted with the results, and sees the Paintbox as being a useful production tool, saving both time and money in the planning of designs.

Currently working on designs for play based on the life of Kipling, to be presented at the Mermaid Theatre, she was able to arrange the complex alignment of slide projections with the chief character in the play, Alec McCowan, who was enthusiastically involved in the transfer of computer-generated slides.

The problem of alignment in such productions needs meticulous planning and, says Pamela Howard, the whole production was considerably eased by the use of the computer. Normally, it involves the making of a whole range of scale models, but this need was done away with.

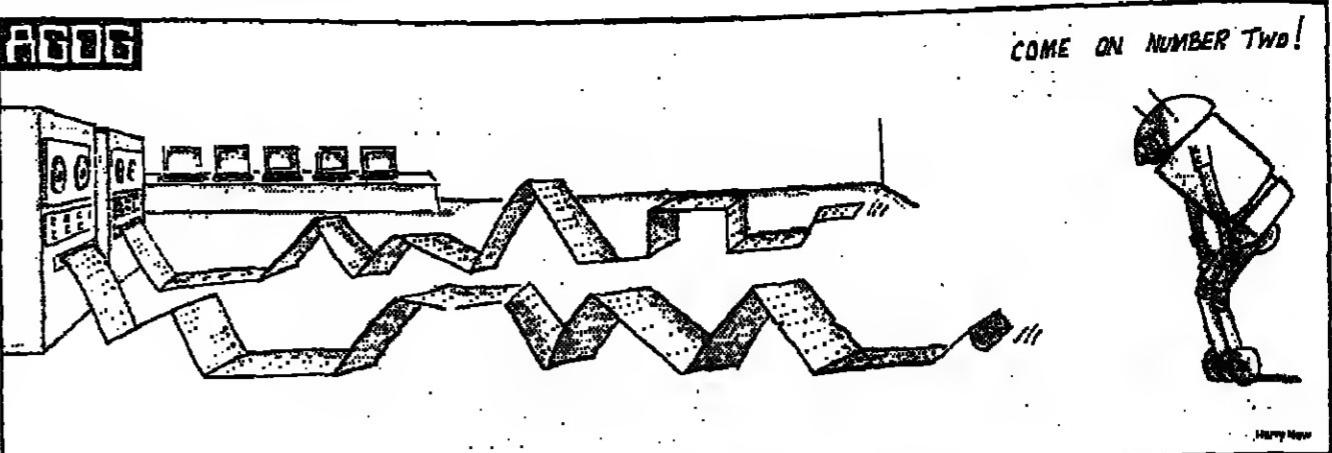
Producer Tony Tyley says this is typical of the application breakthrough he is looking for, and claims it will lead to the posing of important questions in further applications.

### House buying on the screen

Real estate agents in Toronto are now able to buy and sell property listed in the city with personal computers through an advanced computerized listing service.

About 13,000 brokers and agents can subscribe to its online database for 40 dollars a month per terminal. Each subscriber is assigned a code to prevent unauthorized entry into the system, and agents can access the database with a variety of computers. Mark Stone writes.

"A user can call up any listing by address, street, district or by specifying a search that is limited to ignore houses that are too expensive or the wrong type for the potential buyer", says Maurice Lamond, chairman of the computer committee. The system has started with 30,000 listings.



## A new line in 'bells and whistles' in networking information

By Russell Jones

To move information directly

from one computer to another at a different location, or from a computer to a terminal at a remote location, it is invariably necessary to use the telephone network. Until recently, this has required the use of a modem to act as a "bridge" between the network and the computer or terminal.

To understand why a modem is required, you need to understand how a computer stores information and how the telephone network carries out its normal role - which is to transmit information in the form of speech.

A computer can only understand the difference between "on" and "off". Within the computer, therefore, all information is stored in combinations of 0 (= "off") and 1 (= "on").

This method of storing information is known as the binary or digital system and it is also used to pass information from the computer to its local devices, such as disks and printers. It does not matter how the information may eventually be produced - as a display on a terminal, or as a printed listing

it is stored inside the computer as millions of 0s or 1s.

On the other hand, the originators of the telephone network (almost a century ago), had a more difficult task to accomplish. They had to find a way to transmit the constantly varying pattern of human speech from one location to another. This was achieved by setting a base flow of electricity between the two points, then varying its characteristics as the pattern of the speech altered.

When it was first found necessary to pass information between computers, or their peripheral devices, at different locations, the most obvious method of achieving this was to use the existing telephone network, and this has remained the most common method for 20 years or more. The information is passed either along a private circuit leased from British Telecom or along a temporary path between the two devices, which is "dialled up" in much the same way as a normal phone call would be.

Obviously, there existed (and exists) a basic difference between the way that the computer stores and normally passes information and the way that the phone network passes information. This is the reason for the modem - the actual word being an abbreviation of modulate - demodulate. Information to be passed from a computer to the network is converted by a modem, from a digital form and the process is reversed when the information reaches its destination.

Modems are graded according to the speed at which they pass information along the telephone network. The most common speed is between 4800 and 9600 bits per second (bps).

Generally speaking, 1 bit is equivalent to 1 piece of digital information as it would be stored within the computer and, as a reasonable rule of thumb, it requires 8 bits to represent 1 displayable or printable character. Therefore, a modem transmitting at 4800 bps is sending about 600 characters a second. When you bear in mind that the normal speed of passing information between a computer and, for example, a locally

attached terminal is upwards of 1 million bps, the transmission speeds along the telephone network are dramatically slow. Modern technology has improved gradually, so that there are now quite a few modems around with extra "bells and whistles". For example, it is possible to buy modems that will transmit, at up to 19,200 bps and there are many devices now available that are a mixture of a modem and a multiplexer - allowing the same physical link to transmit more than one stream of information at what appears to be the same time.

However, the future holds the promise of specialized networks for the transmission of information in a digital form - within both part of the BT network and other private networks. Obviously, at that time, there should be no problems of compatibility between the (digital) computer and digital transmission networks and, in many ways, the modem will be seen as a mere stepping stone in the evolutionary growth of computing within our society.

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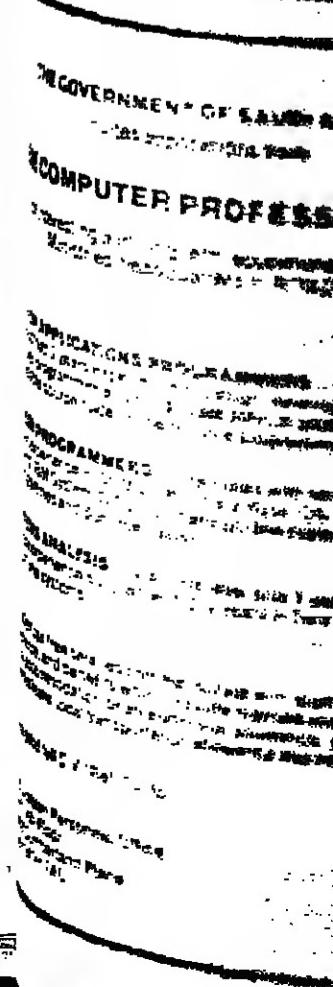
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# At home with the fifth generation family

As director of the Research Centre at ICOT, Japan's Institute for the Generation of New Computer Technology, 47-year-old Kazuhiro Fuchi leads the organization building what has become known as the Fifth Generation, the new breed of intelligent machines scheduled for the mid-90s and the focus of world attention from the computer industry. From Tokyo REX MALIK provides an intimate look at the lifestyle of Japan's Mr Fifth Generation.

"With this kind of machine, he knows more than I do," said Mr Fuchi. "He's his 19-year-old eldest son Takeshi, and they were doing some program testing on a JVC MSX personal computer. Takeshi was obviously an old hand, for the tape recorder he was using for program loading was old and battered.

Takeshi was absorbed, though in deference to visitors was polite and courteous. It's being the custom in Japan to present your hosts with a small present. I had brought them Goon Show tape, figuring that you would not get those in Japan (it was "Wings Over Dagenham"). Politeness, however, can go only so far, and Takeshi had to try it out immediately, before retreating to the keyboard and screen.

Mrs Seiko Fuchi looked at him and said: "Computers are too interesting for children". The implication was true they should be studying. One suspected that it was as much aimed at 13-year-old Hitoshi, the younger son, who, when not clowning, was spending probably more time than Mrs Fuchi would consider desirable trying to write a Star Trek simulator.

Takeshi's response, however, was that he had started to program six years ago, but had taken the last two years off to study, an absence for examination preparation.

He had passed. He was following in father's footsteps and going to Tokyo University to study engineering, though he did not have the choice of branch of engineering to pick from till he had been there eighteen months.

It seemed quite obvious from his behaviour and comments that he knew exactly what he wanted to do. He was testing an Othello program and his responses were of the kind that indicated that he knew very well that there were large numbers out there — money numbers — and he would not mind getting his hands on some of it.

Did Mr Fuchi do much programming, I asked. "I used to, but I no longer have the



Takeshi Fuchi at an MSX keyboard discusses the Othello program with father and Hitoshi looking and learning

managerial role. And manage and drive it he does. It was he who was responsible for seeing to it that his 50-strong team are mostly so young that you sometimes wonder when looking around the floor whether any of them are old enough to have passed their driving tests.

This was greeted with relief, yet with some hurt by the large companies which cluster around the project. Relief because he had not managed to snaffle some of their more experienced and senior staff.

Hurt because though they all understood that this was meant to be a project starting from scratch, his insistence that the staff should be young cut across the normal Japanese notions of respect for age and seniority. If you were that young, how could you be that good?

If there is one person on whom SG depends it is probably this slight figure in his mid-forties, this odd breed of driving manager and electronics

intellectual. He shares with many other intellectually-driven organisers that characteristic that he can usually be stopped in mid-flow by the introduction of, to him, a new idea, which then has to be examined to see if it throws any light on the solutions to the problems that confront him. You get the feeling that he knows that the pride of Japan is resting on his judgement and ability.

Managerially, he behaves accordingly. Fuchi, said one of his colleagues, asks you to do a job in six months, which is exactly what he did when he asked for the development of the first machine, the system which is to provide the very specific work stations on which much of the non-theoretical development is to be carried out. So you struggle with him, and you eventually manage it in a year. And then you find that he privately expected that it would take a year in the first place.

He is, said the same colleague, a very able manager of high tech projects, particularly when they are not this one, surrounded by politics. This was his reputation at the MITI Electrotechnical Laboratory from which he came to run SG. Indeed, he was the key figure in synthesising the ideas that the elderly and eminent Japanese who now claim to have fathered the Vth Generation project were then discussing and turning them into a programme for action.

The result today is that should even a small part of Japan's ambitions be realised, Mr Fuchi will deserve well of computing and of society. A senior Japanese electronics specialist put it in the context of space exploration when he said: "He will not be Oberth or Willy Ley or Goddard, but he will be the equivalent of Werner Von Braun."

These are very high stakes indeed. The beginnings, how-

ever, were very different, and whatever the stars may have indicated for him, not very propitious. His father was the youngest son of nine children from a poor peasant farming family in Kyushu, Japan's southern island. This is not the most promising place or beginning for someone destined for Tokyo University.

He is the first scientist engineer in the family, the eldest of three children. Such interests did not rub off on his brother and sister. And they have not rubbed off on his wife or daughter, sixteen-year-old Satoko, both of whom talk of their pursuits as being cultural and artistic, definitely non-technological.

From a Kyushu farm to Tokyo University is a very long way. For Tokyo in the Japanese pantheon, both of learning and of power, has an even greater importance than Oxford has in Britain. Tokyo University's grip on the civil service,

politics, the higher ranks of science and technology, and the more dynamic large companies is reminiscent of the grip of the Polytechnique and ENA over the power structure of France.

I made a passing remark to him that one senior professor was a contemporary at the university of four of the presidents of Japan's ten largest electronics companies. Mr Fuchi cocked his head to one side, thought, and said that the professor was nine years ahead of him, and that he only knew of two presidents who were in the same class. I suspect he was entirely right.

He looked at Takeshi, who was by now back at the keyboard, and remarked that it was now a very different technology, one that he personally had never expected. It was a very different machine.

But what did Mr Fuchi do just for fun. On Sundays he succumbs to the Japanese passion for golf, though he has not yet joined a club. And did Mrs Fuchi play golf with him? That is definitely not a Japanese custom at all, but it is the sort of question that a foreigner can sometimes ask.

No she did not. But she would probably be better at it than he was, he said; she had more time. And did Mrs Fuchi, I said, switching the subject yet again, understand what he was up to in his work?

I put it more elusively than that. Oh yes, she said. It was quite apparent that while she did not understand all the details, she knew she had married a comet which was going somewhere.

Mr Fuchi's parting shot took us back to his overriding preoccupation. Mr Fuchi is in the biological sense a sport. The Japanese talent is to make progress by small incremental steps, but SG is only in part that. It is also broad concepts and radical departures. It is, in other words, about thinking differently, and Mr Fuchi can think in both ways instinctively.

In practice, SG is about the creation of modules which handle different tasks, and which will have to be linked and work together, and some of those initial linkages, even if only proved on paper, have to be made next year.

"I think," he said, "we will have a difficult stage". You could almost feel him preparing for the political and bureaucratic battles that are to come.

## MSX launch heralds new PC revolution

By Rex Malik

It is called MSX and originates from Microsoft. It is Japanese-American the latter claiming the credit for they own its fundamental, the first being primarily responsible for its implementation. Up till now, it has been confined to Japan.

It is being launched in the UK on Thursday and it threatens another revolution in the personal computer market place. Indeed, it may already have led to one. The threat of MSX, say some cynics, has been a major reason for some of the heavy price-cutting and discounting in the personal computer market that has recently been taking place.

MSX is an attempt to create a personal computer standard. What Microsoft's Japanese subsidiary did was to create a general specification for a personal computer. They carefully and tightly detailed the hardware systems core but left great flexibility at the periphery. They specified their own operating system and their BASIC language as integral. Then they offered it to Japan's major consumer electronic manufacturers, those makers of televisions, stereos and the rest, who are accustomed to runs of a million or two at any one time.

Strangely, though they were all extensive users of microcomputers in other products, most were not at all in the computer market place. They could not see how they could get enough software. It was the classic chicken and egg situation.

MSX seemed to be the solution. Within months last year 10 companies had decided to produce to the MSX standard, which means that software can now be written for all of them and put on standard ROM cartridges. MSX machines have not just expanded the personal computer market in Japan, they are said to be having a devastating effect on the market share of the existing manufacturers.

Among those in the UK launch are: Canon, Hitachi, JVC, Mitsubishi, Sanyo, Sony and Toshiba.

## Irritation gave birth to an IBM 'baby'

by Peter White

The microcomputer revolution has two distinctly different adherents — people who just want to play with computers and people in large companies fed up with their own computer department.

Those in the latter group are really responsible for the biggest computer company in the world, IBM, entering the personal computer stakes a little more than two years ago.

What was talked about was an "applications" backlog, which really meant that heads of company divisions who use computer-produced data could not get their data processing department to alter the layout of some piece of information or make some new data available to them. The usual reply was: "I'm sorry, that's on a low priority, I can get it done in 18 months."

Naturally those department managers wanted it tomorrow and turned to the micro with its proliferation of budgeting and database tools. And, just as naturally, IBM followed, by building its own micro.

IBM, though, is not in the role of following others, and in providing a micro at all it was fuelling a feud between the data processing department which was its traditional customer and the eventual information user.

One way out of this dilemma may be a little-known operating system called Virtual Machine (VM), not to be confused with ICL's spearhead operating system Virtual Machine Environment.

VM has been on what the

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People/John Pearce of Pearce Technology

### Inspiration from the American market

by Roger Woolnough

It was when John Pearce visited the United States in 1971 to sell British-developed software that he grasped what he calls "the power of the American market place". Trying to tap that power has run like a thread through his career ever since.

Some of the attempts have been successful, others conspicuously less so, but at the beginning of this month he embarked on another attempt with undimmed confidence. One of the aims of his new company, Pearce Technology, is to help small British software firms to market internationally.

The 1971 trip to the USA was a huge success. After a period with IBM, Pearce had co-founded the Hoskyns Group with John Hoskyns in 1964. To find a wider market for a management system the group had developed, Pearce negotiated a deal with Martin Marietta, the American aerospace company. "They paid us so much in licence fees," he says, "they eventually bought the company."

That was in 1975, and the following year Pearce joined the National Enterprise Board. Here was another chance to tackle the American market. As well as negotiating the NEB's stakes in several computer companies, he set up Insac, which included international software marketing among its aims.

Insac fizzled out after the Conservatives came to power. Now, after five years building up Argon to become a £4m company, John Pearce is ready to try the cooperative approach once again. Pearce Technology has created an international marketing company which will ease UK software companies into profitable exports.

"The biggest problem the UK faces is that we sit in only 5 per



cent of the world market, so we don't always see what the world wants," Pearce said. "By setting up international distribution networks we shall be able to come back to this country and tell people what sorts of products are needed."

John Pearce is not parting with Argon; it has become the first acquisition of Pearce Technology. The new venture has also established a terminal company to market Excom 100, the text/icon workstation developed by Argon.

"Venture capital is being invested in a lot of small software companies today and in a year or two's time they will all come up for air and ask what they should do about marketing," Pearce says. "We are interested in people knocking on our door."

## In pursuit of the pirates

• From Rod Cousins, managing director, Quicksilva Ltd, Southampton vice chairman, GOSH:

Recent articles in *The Times* have drawn attention to the aspect of computer software piracy. It is an industry which, although still in its infancy, has made a significant contribution to the economy and enjoys an unrivalled growth pattern. It is now at risk as a result of illicit copying which is increasing to levels which give cause for serious concern. As a consequence of effective measures in the video and music business, attention has been switched to this market, potentially more attractive and not posing such a threat due to a complacent attitude by the companies involved.

The Guild of Software Houses is aggressively campaigning to restrict this menace and is proposing a legal fund, made up of contributions from the membership and other interested parties. A sub-committee to investigate piracy and monitor the situation has been

set up. This will comprise of standard Parliamentary representation and cooperation with trading standard officers, the police and solicitors with a view to civil proceedings.

In association with other groups, F.A.S.T., F.A.C.T. and The Computer Reform Group, Members of Parliament are being urged to pass protective legislation. The pace at which the industry operated would

### LETTERS

indicate standard Parliamentary procedures not to be in accord and therefore some form of priority should be implemented to safeguard the interests and well-being of the creators and publishers.

• From P. Macd, Somerset Avenue, Chessington, Surrey:  
The software producers are in danger of diluting the golden egg from the goose. They complain of piracy, yet expect the public to pay inflated prices for their programs. Surely if they were to reduce the prices

necessary to achieve career progression inherent in a dynamic corporation.

Remuneration is by way of a high basic salary plus incentive bonus scheme based on realistic quotas. A quality 2 litre car and usual large company benefits are provided and relocation assistance will also be available.

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## Gadget games to help the patient

by Alan Lewis

Imaginative gadgets coupled with computers are proving medically valuable at a new clinic for testing neuromuscular damage and measuring the effectiveness of treatment.

One test involves a video screen and a random pursuit tracking game. Holding a control stick, the patients work to keep an "X" on the screen inside a fast-moving rectangle. Throughout this test of hand-eye co-ordination, the computer calculates an error score.

Hand tremor is measured with the arm extended and the hand held inside a loop containing an electric field. Here the computer can detect and quantify movement in both horizontal and vertical directions.

Researchers at the Functional Assessment clinic in Dallas, Texas, use their video displays for coordination and reaction tests, sequences of lights for memory evaluations. They also use touch sensitive plates to measure speed, strength and coordination in patients handicapped by neuromuscular diseases like multiple sclerosis and Parkinson's Disease. The touch plates are also helpful in testing spinal cord injuries and adult palsy.

The laboratory's testing system is also useful for assessing mental alertness, vision, hearing and selected activities of everyday life.

There is a platform for measuring sway and co-ordination. Standing unassisted proves difficult for many patients lacking neuromuscular control. The degree of imbalance in right, left, fore and aft directions is measured by the computer as the patient's weight shifts off the body's centre of gravity.

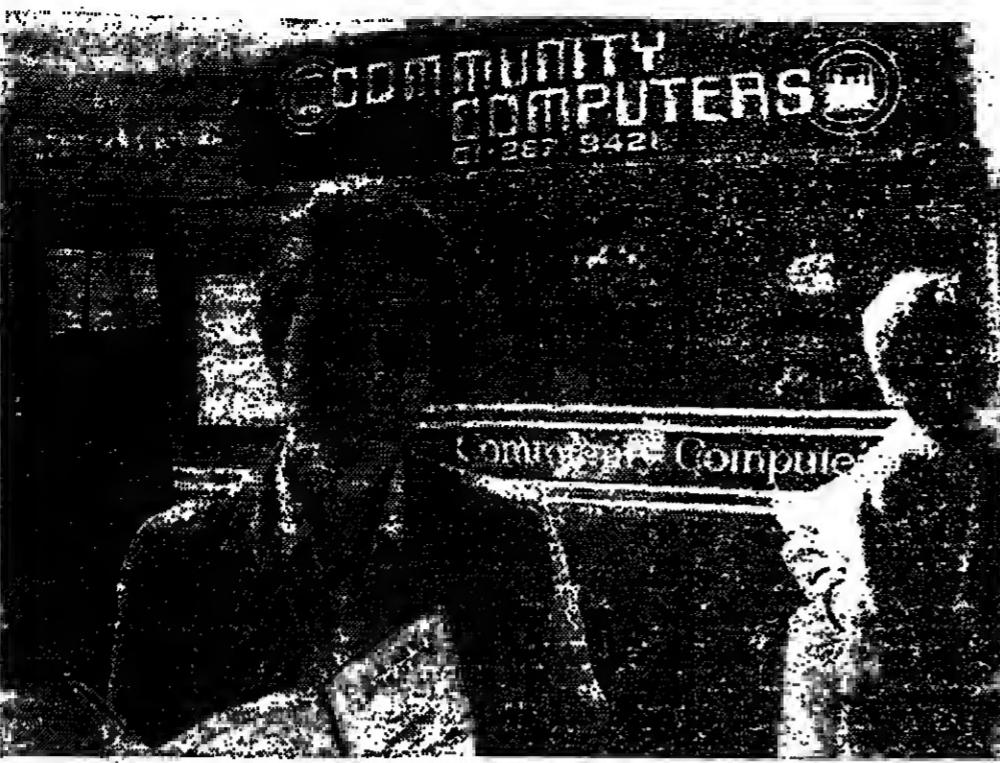
Leg and foot coordination is measured by tapping metal plates while sitting in a chair. Parkinson's Disease patients, for example, may know what they want their feet and legs to do when asked to tap on the plates.

But when they try repeated tapping, alternating from a target sensor to the left and then to the right, they may begin a laboured quivering motion. By measuring a detectable lack of coordination and speed, doctors can now make proper alterations in their treatment.

All computer documents whether patients with chronic neuromuscular disorders, such as multiple sclerosis or Parkinson's disease, are milliseconds slower in their movements than last year.

Orthopaedic surgeons will shortly use the system to measure subtle rehabilitative changes in patients following surgery.

This project represents the clinical phase of a 5-year research grant given the group jointly by the National Institute for Handicapped Research. The grant will enable the additions of equipment that will measure gait, range of limb motion and reciprocity of nerves in tendons and muscles. The effectiveness of the testing system will also be evaluated.



Molly Lowell with the Inter-Action mobile computer unit

## Off on the road from Camelot

by Nicholas Timmins

Sir Geoffrey Otten, the DHSS civil servant in charge of social security, is reported to have said that computerising it is a task comparable to putting a man on the moon.

For the millions of social security claimants, facing misinterpretations in benefit, missing files, incomprehensible rules, and a system in which one hand of the DHSS too often appears not to know what the other hand is doing, the chance of the department achieving such an ambitious goal must seem remote.

But that is what now, at the second attempt, is being tried. The aim, over some 15 years, at a cost of about £700m, and with orders for computers and terminals that made any other UK project pale into insignificance, is to put the social security system on to computers.

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**DHSS is ready to learn from disaster and program S0m**

The task is gargantuan. It involves computerising lifetime files on about 50 million people, with some information on individuals held on average five times over. In excess of 1,200 million payments are made each year. Changes in benefit rules can run to thousands of pages every year and some 20,000 different forms are used inside and outside DHSS to administer the payments.

The stakes are high. If the programme is fully achieved, more than 30,000 terminals are likely to be installed in DHSS offices by the end of the 1990s. The system offers theoretical savings of £1.9 billion, plus 20,000 to 25,000 jobs over 15 to 20 years, a prospect the unions are far from pleased about.

The story starts with CAMELOT, the first attempt to take social security from the age of the ball-point pen and into VDUs. The project proved as ill-fated as Arthur's effort of the same name, though shorter lived.

The social security system essentially falls into three parts. The first is national insurance contributions; the second is assessing people's entitlement to benefits, some of which such as pensions are linked to national insurance contributions, and some of which such as supplementary benefit, are not; and paying over the money.

Actual payments for some benefits – pensions and child benefit for example – are computerised already, but mainly through old-fashioned batch-processing on mainframe computers. Contribution records are computerised in much the same way. Assessment is not, and there is no direct computerised link between assessment, contribution records and payments.

The first part of the operational strategy, and the only part firmly agreed, is LOMP – the Local Office Microcomputer Project. It will involve installing 2,700 microcomputers over a nine-month period in 1985 in the 500 local offices – about six to an office. The supplementary benefit rules run to almost 16,000 paragraphs, and assessing claims is not easy.

The microcomputer will carry all the rules, ensuring all the relevant questions are asked and that the sums add up correctly – something that fails to happen in over 10 per cent of cases at present.

The result should be a faster, fairer, more accurate assessment, with other spin-offs such as a readable copy of the assessment for claimants from a computer print-out, instead of the notoriously illegible carbons which claimants get at present.

Four suppliers, British Olivetti, BT Merlin and Logica, Gresham Lion Electronics and Casio Electronics, and Systime Computers, are bidding for the contract. LOMP, however, will merely assess benefit, not pay it. That will come with the first part of the local office project, due to go national in 1988, and on which key decisions are due shortly.

The unit has two purposes.

The first is to make the public more aware and less frightened of computers and their applications; the unit is set up in shopping centres and people are invited to come in and have some hands-on experience and a discussion with Inter-Action's computer camp.

Second, the unit offers three-hour introductory sessions on micro-computers at selected venues. These are free to local authority employees, voluntary agencies, youth and community workers and anyone interested in setting up a community camp/course.

Molly Lowell, the unit's field director, said: "We have been surprised to find how many people have computers which they don't know how to utilize. They need to identify what they want their computer to do. Most adults, whether teachers, administrators or businessmen, don't want to learn to write their own programs. They do want to know how to handle a computer, to understand package programs, and, having chosen the package, to be able to implement it."

Although Inter-Action's sessions do not go beyond the introductory stage, they are geared to putting like-minded people in touch with each other so that local courses, providing professional consultancy on a particular area or problem, can be organized economically.

Berman's aim is that within the next two to three years a national federation of community computer camps will be established to coordinate the activities of 500 regional voluntary agencies.

• INTER-ACTION, 15 Wilkin Street, London NW5 3NG. Tel: 01-485 0881.

## Dropping in with the 'chip' show

by Peta Levi

The boom in computer camps, where a course can cost around £100 a week, all found, causes some concern to Ed Berman, director of Inter-Action, which last summer helped to establish 17 community computer camps. Lack of computer knowledge and understanding could, he believes, create social problems for some members of the community, particularly the underprivileged young.

In 1982 Inter-Action, which has a 15-year record of devising and promoting model projects for community self-help groups such as City Farms, started a pilot community computer scheme in Kentish Town, London, for 11 to 16-year-olds. This was four times over-subscribed; 50 per cent of the places went to underprivileged children, who paid £5 for the week's course while the remainder paid £25.

Inter-Action, which has developed ways of tapping local resources into a fine art, is now applying its skills to locate, among other things, under-used computer equipment (in universities, polytechnics, schools and businesses), empty buildings and voluntary help (inspiring people to organize committees, raise funds, apply for local grants, obtain local paid computer expertise or simply make refreshments). Anyone can apply to Inter-Action for its free advice on how to set up a community computer camp. Inter-Action only offers advice – the community camps are completely independent.

This year Inter-Action has gone one stage further. The Department of Trade and Industry has given it a £52,000 grant to help get a mobile computer unit rolling round the country, and more than £70,000 worth of computer equipment has been supplied by Acorn, Torch, Sinclair, Newbury Data, Ashton-Tate, Gemini, Apple, Perfect Software, BASF, Atari and Commodore.

A van fitted with equipment for slide/tape shows is being converted so that it also houses some computers; a trailer carries roll-on, roll-off computer equipment which can quickly be set up in different locations. The unit, which has already visited eight cities, will tour 12 more throughout Britain over the next three months.

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## Players are annoyed as Mullery departs

By Stuart Jones  
Football Correspondent

Alan Mullery went to Selhurst Park yesterday to talk about his players' contracts, or so he thought. Instead, he learnt from Ron Noades, the chairman of Crystal Palace, that he had been dismissed as "the club's manager. The well-known and sometimes misleading phrase "by mutual consent" was used to describe his departure.

After hearing rumours rumbling around South London for the past few weeks, Mullery was disappointed but not surprised. After all, Palace have finished fifteenth, only three points away from relegation, and eighteenth, five points clear, during his two terms of office. Yet he put forward two pieces of evidence in the case for his defence.

Mullery echoed the cry common to almost every managerial victim when he cited lack of money and injuries. He pointed out that he had been forced to select 23 different representatives, including inexperienced members of the great staff, and claimed that he had "done a fantastic job" to maintain the club's position.

He also gained the support of the Palace players. Hilair and Gilbert, two of the more prominent individuals in the side, were so saddened by the news that they decided to leave. Glyn, a Welsh international, has already signed a new contract. "The club is run like a circus," he said, "and I'm not interested in clowns."

Noes, disturbed to see that the average home attendance had fallen by 1,000, felt that the squad had been "good enough to have finished in the top eight". Under the circumstances, his view is facts.

He has not only for promotion next season but also in to announce a successor within a week.

The favourite is Dave Bassett. After leading Wimborne to the fourth division title last season, he recently guided them into the second division.

Gerry Francis, the former England captain, has been relieved of his duties as manager of Exeter City, who have just been relegated from the third division. Francis was appointed last July

## A sad night as Brooking reaches the 'bye' line

By Simon Barnes

Surely he's got another season left in him? But no, last night Trevor Brooking, looking only slightly jaded after a prolonged surprise party on Saturday night, played his last League match, inevitably at Upton Park, as West Ham took on Everton, the FA Cup finalists, in a rearranged fixture.

"I'm looking forward to the game," he said a couple of hours before the last kick-off.

"Though it's all tinged with a little sadness. But I've no regrets. I've been happy with my form lately and people have been telling me I could easily do another season."

If, however, you roissed last night's final farewell performance, you can always go to New Zealand to see the University of Auckland's latest football recruit. He'll be a trifle slow, but with wonderful vision and unforgettable class. Yes, Brooking has softened on his line of getting out of football totally and will be playing and coaching at the university for a few weeks this summer.

After that, we may be more coaching. The game may not be losing such a treasure. My business interests give me flexibility," he said. "I can take on coaching and perhaps some radio and television work alongside." But not football management; he has said "no" to that one so often that he hasn't even had an offer.

He remembers his two Cup Finals as the best moments, the best of all the beating of Arsenal



Brooking: when the kicking has to stop

at Wembley when West Ham were in the second division.

That was great, beating Arsenals, scoring the goal — with my head, too — and the Sunday morning afterwards, going

through the streets in an open-top bus. That was great."

Summer, a trip to Brazil to watch England, Auckland, the home to cold reality, autumn and the beginning of a new season.

A local relation to last year's champion, he will be excited because of uncertainty over what the new season holds.

The seedings suggest that the first eight will line up as follows: Bonnie Gadusuk v Claudia Kohde; Helene Sukova v Cindy Rinaldi; Andrea Temesvari v Sylvia Hanika; and Laura Araya v Kathleen Horvath (the only player to beat Martina Navratilova last year).

It is the first time that the tournament has been held in honour of their commitment and were liable in make a penalty payment to the tournament to come out of the players' bonus pool.

"We have been having a very difficult year," she added. For one reason or another a lot of the top players have been unable to play.

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RUGBY UNION: ENGLAND PARTY FLY OUT TO SOUTH AFRICA TODAY ON SEVEN-GAME TOUR

## England players must give answers for a patient public

From David Hands, Rugby Correspondent, Cape Town

To say that opportunity beckons the 26 young men who make up the England touring party to South Africa is not to be cynical because of the obvious lack of experience within the party. The players who leave Heathrow today for the seven-match tour have the uncommon opportunity to sample the rugby of one of the great games-playing countries and to discover the depth of their own ability.

What, for instance, do we know of Burnhill, Hill, Cusani, Rees and Butcher at this level? Can Trick fulfil his latent talent and Davies rediscover the promise which flickered then faded? Will Scott find a new lease of life as a lock forward and indicate that four years as Cardiff's captain have fitted him for that role for his country?

So many queries, to which South Africa may only suggest a few answers. But some answers there must be after two disappointing home seasons; however long-term the selectors may make their plans, they cannot fend off criticism by asking an increasingly frustrated public to wait until New Zealand in 1985. The realities of international sport, even amateur sport, mean that the shop window — that is, the international team — must be seen to be setting a fashion.

The most significant advantage possessed by this England side is that half of them have already sampled international rugby and several more have been involved in national squad preparations. Whatever the country, the step from senior club or provincial rugby to

### ATHLETICS

## Britain puts its two Olympic marathon men on trust

By Pat Butcher

The selection of Hugh Jones and Geoff Smith for the Olympic marathon, as now seems probable, along with Charlie Spedding, the winner of the London Marathon, will not involve them in any further proof of fitness between now and the Games, although Alan Stoen, the national marathon coach, would have preferred it if it had.

Stoen, who has held the post of national organizer for less than a year, is careful to avoid the mistake of Montreal in 1976, when the less than fully fit British trio finished down the field, and of Moscow in 1980, when injuries and poor preparation resulted in Dave Black, Berrol Ford and Ian Thompson dropping out.

But Stoen's suggestion that Jones, whose last marathon was in February, and Smith, who won the Boston Marathon a month ago, should at least run a half-marathon in the next few weeks to confirm their form was rejected by the selection committee, who met on Sunday after the London Marathon.

Nigel Aspin, the secretary of the British Athletics Board, said yesterday: "The selectors were quite happy to follow the tradition of putting the athletes on trust, that they are not hiding an injury."

The pursuit of tradition is what is likely to have given Joyce Smith the



Jones: no proof needed.

selectors' nod over Veronique Morot for the third place in the women's squad behind Priscilla Welch and Sarah Rowell. When the chairman of the board, Dr Bill Evans, outlined the Olympic selection policy six months ago he went as far as to say that some of the places would be given as "a thank you" to people who have supported us over the years.

That sounds like an update of the de Coubertin dictum: "it is not the winning but the taking part"; and it seems an equally strange way of going about the pursuit of excellence. But Mrs Smith, who at 46 is 20 years older than Miss Morot, has

not been a British international for

## Beamon's record eludes Lewis once again

Los Angeles (Reuter) — Carl Lewis won the long jump and failed in his attempt to break the world record at a meeting in which three Czechoslovakia competed the day after their country announced its withdrawal from the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

Lewis won with a leap of 8.71 metres. It was the first time this year that he had tried to break the world record of 8.90m, set by Bob Beamon, his fellow American, at the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City. He appeared to have broken the record on the third of his six jumps but a judge ruled he had fouled.

The 12,500 spectators at the University of California applauded warmly as Imrich Bugar, of Czechoslovakia, won the discus with a throw of 68.16m, and his

### VOLLEYBALL

## The greatest show is still London bound

By Paul Harrison

The Hitachi cup match between the American and Japanese women's teams in London on May 25 is still on. The teams are staying over in London before flying on to compete in Moscow and the decision of the Soviet Union to pull out of the Los Angeles Olympic caused concern that the Americans might alter their plans.

The English Volleyball Association contacted their American counterpart and were reassured that they were coming. West Germany's women and the Italian team will be favourites among Western European nations to replace the missing Eastern block nations in Los Angeles.

One possibility is that the American women's team will be approached to play the West German women's team after London. By coincidence the president of the West German federation has been invited to the Hitachi Cup match as the EVA's guest.

The Russian withdrawal is a dire blow to Los Angeles. Their men are world and Olympic champions, their women Olympic title holders.

### WEIGHTLIFTING

## Another reason for Supple to celebrate

Tony Supple, of Manchester, is a surprise choice in Britain's Olympic weightlifting team for Los Angeles. At the British championships in Edinburgh on Saturday, Supple set a new British under-23 record in the 82½ kilogramme class.

David Mercer, also of Manchester, was the outstanding competitor in the championships, in the 90 kilogramme class, he lifted a total of 347.5 kilograms, establishing another British record.

In Scotland the Royal Bank are extending their sponsorship for a further three years from next season, covering league, cup and internationals between England and Scotland in Scotland. It is thought to be worth close to £30,000.

Briens, the manufacturers of soft drinks, sponsored the recent London Festival in which Capital City Spikers won the Brabec Trophy, beating KSK Herk de Stad 21 in the final. Ashcombe, from Dorking, won the women's event.

### YACHTING

## Round-France boat race goes overland

By John Nicholls

A team from the Royal Ocean Racing Club will enter the Tour de France à la Voile, a 1,500-mile sailing race round France which starts on July 8. They will be one of 26 teams racing identical 35-foot boats and a requirement to change crew for the various stages of the race will mean the involvement of a total of 28 yachtsmen per boat.

The race starts at Dunkirk and finishes on the French Riviera at Menton on August 15. The leg which finishes in Cowes will bear the name of the RORC team sponsor, Champagne Mumm. One of the unusual features of the race will be the transport by lorry of the entire fleet from the Atlantic coast to the Mediterranean coast, which will take at least two days. The RORC yacht will always sail with seven people aboard.

### Trainer to resign

Zurich (Reuter) — Auguste Girard, trainer of the Swiss professional cycling team Cito-Aufina, will resign at the end of the season.



Trick jinks free this time but can he fulfil his late talent?

It is sad that injury has forced Barley, the Yorkshire centre, out of the tour; his vision for the game was one of the few positive aspects of the 1983-84 season. It is not difficult to imagine that he has been asked to keep training in case of injury during the tour. If the last Lions tour to South Africa is any guide, England will be lucky to get through seven games without calling for reinforcements.

Players with most to gain may be Hill, the Bath scrum half who has the quality (particularly of pass) to oust Youngs and the advantage of being surrounded by club colleagues — Horton and Palmer in midfield, Hall in the back row — and Rees, the Notting-

ham flanker who has the difficult task of dislodging Winterbottom. The scrap for the No 8's job between Butcher, the tall Harlequin, and the down-to-earth, taciturn Hague, from Gloucester, will be worth keeping an eye on.

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ITINERARY: May 19, Currie Cup B XV (Durban); 23, South African Rugby Federation (Stellenbosch); 25, Western Province (Cape Town); 29, South African Rugby Union (Johannesburg); June 2, South Africa (Port Elizabeth); 5, South African County XV (Sasolburg); 9, South Africa (Johannesburg).

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RACING: HARWOOD BOOKS PIGGOTT TO PARTNER SACKFORD IN NEWBURY COMEBACK

# Satinette can prove Oaks material

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)  
It is difficult to escape the view that Willie Carson could enjoy something of a field day at York this afternoon on the first day of the three-day spring meeting on the Knavesmire. Besides riding Satinette, who is third favourite for the Oaks in the Musidora Stakes, the champion jockey will also be on Chepstow Vale, Sea Ballet, Pampas and Barry Sheene. All of them can be given first rate chances of winning.

Satinette, my selection for the Musidora, has been the subject of encouraging reports from West Isley, where she is trained by that master of his craft, Dick Hern. But with Optimistic Lass, Sandy Island, Neptula, Clare Bridge and Poquito Queen all standing their ground, her task looks anything but easy. So this could be a race to miss from a betting angle and one to simply enjoy as a spectacle.

Satinette has not been seen in public since she won the May Hill Stakes over a mile as Doncaster last September. On that occasion she beat Neptula by one and a half lengths and what she did then she could manage again, especially as Neptula wasted little time in endorsing the excellence of the form by winning the Hoover Fillies Mile at Ascot later in the month.

By taking a line through Cassandra, another filly trained at West Isley, Satinette's connections must have a shrewd idea of whether they can beat Sandy Island. Recently Cassandra finished two and a half lengths behind Sandy Island in the Pretty Polly Stakes at Newmarket. So Satinette's presence in the line-up this afternoon speaks for itself.

George Robinson, our Newmarket correspondent, has ventured the opinion that Optimistic Lass could easily be the one that Satinette has to beat, rather than Sandy Island, whose Newmarket form now has a slightly frail look with the defeat of Rowa on Friday. Apparently Optimistic Lass, an



Clare Bridge, a runner in today's Musidora Stakes at York, winning at Kempton recently

American-bred filly whom Michael Stoute trains for Shaikh Mohammed, has never been better in her life. And with Shoot, Clear, Leipzig and Malak in his stable, too, Stoute has a first-class line on the best three-year-old fillies around.

Clare Bridge, who won the Masaka Stakes at Kempton, and Poquito Queen, who ran with such promise in the race won by Brocade at Newbury last month, are two others who seem bound to play leading roles. However, I expect Satinette to emerge as the star just as her sire, Shirley Heights, did six years ago when his victory in the Dante Stakes pointed to even better things at Epsom.

Chepstow Vale, Carson's mount in the Zetland Stakes, will be the first two-year-old from West Isley to run this season. Her dam, Kushka, won four sprints in the United States

and my information is that Chepstow Vale has inherited some of her family's speed, enough at least to put paid to the promising Shipways.

Sea Ballet, who ran so promisingly at Sandown Park in the race won by Our Shirley considering how badly she was bumped and baulked two furlongs from the finish, is my selection for the BBA Middleham Stakes, even though Glowing With Pride, Be My Queen and Glini of Gold's young sister, Glimmering, all boast paper on paper.

The word from Ireland is that Carson can expect a good ride in the sprint for the David Dixon trophy on Pampas who carried 9st when she was a similar race at Leopardstown eight days ago. Now she has only 7st 1lb and a good draw.

However, Pampas has little or nothing in hand that they ran Busted - gets beaten today.

As far as Bayouon was concerned that was the performance of a very promising young stayer indeed. I will be more than surprised if this colt, who has an abundance of stamina in his pedigree - he is by Sassafrass out of a mare by Busted - goes beaten today.

From this afternoon's Musidora Stakes, this is likely to be the other most informative trial in the run up to Epsom. Leipzig, another probable starter stamped

# Rousillon lines up for return match with Chief Singer

By Michael Seely

With El Gran Señor being kept in reserve for the Derby, the finish of next Saturday's Airline/Coolmore Irish 2,000 Guineas may well be dominated by Rousillon and Chief Singer. Guy Harwood announced yesterday that Rousillon was likely to be given a chance to make amends for his ill luck in running behind Siberian Express in the Poule d'Essai des Pouliches at The Craven meeting.

Ron Sheather also said that Chief Singer was in fine form after his magnificent performance when runner-up to El Gran Señor at Newmarket, and that the colt could now be regarded as a probable starter.

Rousillon pleased his connections with some excellent work at Fulbourn yesterday morning, while Guy Harwood, Prince Khalid Abdulla's Riverbank colt galloped with zest in a four-and-a-half furlong spin with tomorrow's Mecca-Dante Stakes runner candidate, Pigvidigen.

"That was as well as I've ever known Rousillon to go," Lawson said afterwards. "The colt will be declared at tomorrow's four-day stage of declarations." Harwood said: "We'll take a decision on Wednesday."

Sheather is delighted that El Gran Señor is an unlikely runner. "Chief Singer has certainly earned the right to take on Rousillon. But that El Gran Señor is something else. However, my fellow has thrived since the Guineas." When the pair previously met in Salisbury's 2,000 Guineas Trial in April, Rousillon beat Chief Singer by a comfortable length in receipt of 5lb from the runner-up.

Both Kanz and Sackford also went in good style and are on target for their engagements at Newbury's important weekend meeting. Kanz the 6-f favourite for The Oaks after her victory in the Princess Elizabeth Stakes at Epsom, was one of 18 declared for Friday's St. Charles Clove Memorial Stakes.

Apart from this afternoon's Musidora Stakes, this is likely to be the other most informative trial in the run up to Epsom. Leipzig, another probable starter stamped

## Results from two meetings

### Pontefract

PONTEFRACT (T) 12 Darcy Farmer (46b) 5 m. 24f, 2nd, 10-1, 11-2, 12-1, 13-1, 14-1, 15-1, 16-1, 17-1, 18-1, 19-1, 20-1, 21-1, 22-1, 23-1, 24-1, 25-1, 26-1, 27-1, 28-1, 29-1, 30-1, 31-1, 32-1, 33-1, 34-1, 35-1, 36-1, 37-1, 38-1, 39-1, 40-1, 41-1, 42-1, 43-1, 44-1, 45-1, 46-1, 47-1, 48-1, 49-1, 50-1, 51-1, 52-1, 53-1, 54-1, 55-1, 56-1, 57-1, 58-1, 59-1, 60-1, 61-1, 62-1, 63-1, 64-1, 65-1, 66-1, 67-1, 68-1, 69-1, 70-1, 71-1, 72-1, 73-1, 74-1, 75-1, 76-1, 77-1, 78-1, 79-1, 80-1, 81-1, 82-1, 83-1, 84-1, 85-1, 86-1, 87-1, 88-1, 89-1, 90-1, 91-1, 92-1, 93-1, 94-1, 95-1, 96-1, 97-1, 98-1, 99-1, 100-1, 101-1, 102-1, 103-1, 104-1, 105-1, 106-1, 107-1, 108-1, 109-1, 110-1, 111-1, 112-1, 113-1, 114-1, 115-1, 116-1, 117-1, 118-1, 119-1, 120-1, 121-1, 122-1, 123-1, 124-1, 125-1, 126-1, 127-1, 128-1, 129-1, 130-1, 131-1, 132-1, 133-1, 134-1, 135-1, 136-1, 137-1, 138-1, 139-1, 140-1, 141-1, 142-1, 143-1, 144-1, 145-1, 146-1, 147-1, 148-1, 149-1, 150-1, 151-1, 152-1, 153-1, 154-1, 155-1, 156-1, 157-1, 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THE TIMES TUESDAY MAY 15 1984

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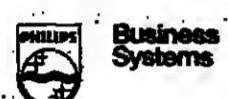
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A Qualified Solicitor or Barrister is required to work within the Legal Department at the Head Office of AMEC p.l.c., in London's Mayfair. AMEC is the international construction and engineering group formed through the merger of Fairbairn and William Fawcett. The Group has a turnover of more than £700 million and employs 20,000 people worldwide.

The successful candidate will report to the Group Legal Adviser and will be involved in all aspects of the Group's business in the U.K. and overseas. Applicants should be in their late 20s/early 30s and have at least three years' post qualification experience in industry or in the commercial department of a solicitor's office. The successful candidate will have the necessary practical experience to draft and evaluate complex contractual and corporate documents. Experience in the construction industry would be an advantage, as would some familiarity with ECSCD and other export documentation.

An attractive salary, negotiable according to age and experience is offered together with generous fringe benefits. Candidates are invited to apply in complete confidence supplying comprehensive details, including current salary, to H.S. Royson, Group Legal Adviser, AMEC p.l.c.  
14 South Audley Street, London W1Y 5DP.

This post is open to male and female applicants

**AMEC**

## ENTERTAINMENT LAW

Richards, Butler & Co. seek a one- or two-year qualified solicitor, with a grounding of commercial/company experience, to be trained and specialise in film and television financing, production and distribution matters.

The department concentrates upon the business side of the industry and not on the personal representation of celebrities.

The successful candidate's qualities will include the ability to draft and analyse complex documents and to work effectively under pressure.

Please write with detailed c.v. to  
Richard Fletcher.

RICHARDS, BUTLER & CO.  
5, CLIFTON STREET, LONDON EC2A 4DQ.

## SOLICITORS

Salary up to £14,316 p.a.

Following an internal reorganisation we are seeking to make two appointments of admitted staff into a busy legal department offering a full range of legal services.

The first, where good local government experience will be necessary, will be involved in undertaking projects at the highest level, supervising the work of other qualified and unqualified staff and appearing as the Council's representative before Courts and at Inquiries. The more junior post, attracting a salary commensurate with experience, would be suitable for a less experienced solicitor seeking to expand his or her role in advisory work (including presenting reports to Committees) and supervision of staff involved in conveyancing and common law functions.

These posts carry essential user car allowance, car loan facilities, removal and relocation expenses and housing assistance.

Write to the Personnel & Management Services  
Office, Mayfair House, Turners Hill, Chestnut, Herts.  
EN8 8LE or telephone Watlings Cross 27933 for further  
particulars and an application form to be returned before  
Friday, 25th May, 1984.

BOROUGH OF BROXBOURNE

## PRITCHARD ENGLEFIELD & TOBIN

Have vacancies for two Assistant Solicitors. One applicant is required to handle general litigation, a knowledge of German is desirable although not essential. The other is required for the company commercial department. Both applicants must have at least two years post admission experience and be capable of working largely unsupervised in busy and expanding departments. Competitive salaries will be paid with partnership prospects.

Please send C.V. to: Pritchard Englefield & Tobin, Ref: AC/C. 23 Great Castle St., London W1N 2NG.

## SOLICITOR

### GENERAL PRACTICE PARTNERSHIP PROSPECTS

Long established three partner firm in Holborn seek a graduate assistant solicitor with one to three years post admission experience. A person of partnership calibre is sought with a view to partnership in due course. The position will appeal to a solicitor who enjoys dealing with a relatively wide range of legal work for private and business clients. A salary in the range of £15,000 is envisaged. Please write to: Colin Gisborne, Francis and Crookenden, 31 Great Queen Street, London WC2B 5AH.

## CONVEYANCING WILD, HEWITSON & SHAW

Is a Cambridge based firm employing approximately 100. It is a young, active practice, and continuing growth. Has led to the need for two further conveyancers. They could be either solicitors, or legal executives, with some experience of conveyancing and the ability to fit in with the departments concerned.

Age is less important than the above, and competitive salaries will be negotiated.

Male or female applicants should in the first instance telephone

Jeremy Cave on Cambridge (0223) 61155

## SENIOR LEGAL ADVISER LONDON EC2

CIRCA £20,000 + BENEFITS

Our client an internationally known Group with interests in printing, publishing and information technology seek, as a new appointment a senior commercial solicitor to assist in the running of their recently established legal department.

Probably aged at least 30, applicants should have at least 5 years experience of commercial litigation. In addition the candidate should be experienced in all aspects of commercial law and drafting; this experience could have been gained in commerce or in private practice. Reporting to and directly supporting the Group Legal Adviser, applicants will handle their own matters and will instruct and monitor the work of outside solicitors.

The salary indicated above is negotiable, the benefits package will include a car and allowances.

To apply: quote ref: PW/C.106 to  
Reuter Simkin Ltd, 26-28 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4HE. Tel: 01-405 6852.

**REUTER  
SIMKIN  
RECRUITMENT**

## Assistant Solicitor -Contracts

STAINES/BROMLEY-BY-BOW  
up to £18,063

North Thames Gas is looking for a qualified Solicitor with at least 3 years' experience of commercial contracts relating to supplies, services, building and plant erecting. Reporting to the Solicitor you will:

- provide legal advice on the drafting, revision and interpretation of contract procedures farms and conditions
- assist in the investigation and preparation of claims and counterclaims by and against the Region
- conduct litigation
- appear as advocate in court in appropriate cases. You will be based at Staines but will work 2-3 days a week as required at the Supplies and Transport Complex at Bromley-by-Bow.

Salary is in the range £15,854 - £18,063. Benefits are those normally associated with a large progressive organisation.

Please apply in writing, quoting

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS  
AND MEMORIALS. See also Births  
and Deaths (3rd page)

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the Society and permanent address of  
the sender

**THE TIMES**

200 Gray's Inn Road  
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subscribers only 01-837 8371  
01-837 8372  
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Announcements can be received by  
telephones between 9.30am and  
10.30pm Monday to Friday and  
between 9.30am and 12.30pm on  
Saturday. Between 9.30am and  
12.30pm on Sunday. Please send  
publications and the following day.  
Phone 0-309-1000.

**MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc.** On Court  
and Sports pages. See also Births  
and Deaths (3rd page)

Court and Social Page  
announcements not to be  
accepted by telephone

Most announcements to be accepted  
by telephone. The deadline is 5.00pm  
on Friday for Wednesdays.

If you wish to send an  
announcement, include your daytime  
telephone number.

**THERESA**, behold, I will proceed to  
do a marvelous work among this  
people, even a marvellous work and  
a wonder. Jesus 49:14

## DEATHS

**NUGOFFORD** — On May 13th, after  
a short illness, but before his  
8th birthday, Colene Harry  
Muriel, daughter, Eric Sturz, 60,  
Pats, father. Colene, father-in-law  
of Diana and grandfather of Fiona  
and Sophie. Buried at St Peter's  
Methodist Church on Friday.

**PATRICK** — On 11th May, Patrick  
H. Paterson, K.C., V.M., Partner  
of Force, Barrister-at-Law, Fetter  
Lane, London. He died on  
Wednesday, 17th May. Condolences  
from the Bar, the Law Society, the  
Inns of Court and the Royal  
Society of Engineers.

**PHILLIPS** — On May 13th, peacefully  
at home, Mrs. M. G. Phillips, 70,  
widow of Mr. G. H. Phillips, 70,  
Brentwood Mayor. Born Yorkshire  
and married in 1914. Survived by  
her daughter, Mrs. G. A. Phillips,  
and son, Mr. G. H. Phillips, 30.

**ROBINSON** — On May 10th, 1964,  
peacefully at home, Mrs. M. G.  
Robinson, 70, widow of Mr. G.  
Robinson, 70, and mother of  
Brentwood Mayor. Born Yorkshire  
and married in 1914. Survived by  
her daughter, Mrs. G. A. Phillips,  
and son, Mr. G. H. Phillips, 30.

**SCHNEIDER**, Oskar — On May 11th  
at St. Clare's Hospital, Watford,  
Leanne, wife, and son, Julian.

**SHAW** — On 25th May, peacefully  
at the home of his daughter,  
Mrs. John Sharp, and much-loved  
grandson, John, at St. Clare's  
Hospital, Watford. Born 1919.  
Survived by his wife, Leanne,  
and son, Julian.

**SEAGLEY** — On May 10th, Richard  
John, 60, of 100, Westgate,  
Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

**SHOOTING** — On May 11th, at  
Barbados, John, 20, son of  
Dorothy and Michael.

**GUNNER** — On May 12th, at Tiptree  
Hospital, Ian, 20, son of  
Peter and Linda.

**BRUNNIE** — On 1st May, 1984, at  
Coxhoe, Teesside, Mrs. Muriel  
and John Ashton, a daughter, a  
son, Leanne, and a brother, John.

**DEGLACY** — On May 10th, Richard  
John, 60, of 100, Westgate,  
Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

**CLOSE BROOKS** — On 13th May  
at the Portland Hotel, London,  
John, 60, son of Henry and  
Jonathan.

**CLOUTIER** — On May 12th, Henry  
and Jeanne, a son, Michael.

**ELLIOTT** — On May 11th, in Preston,  
Lorraine, wife, and sons, David  
and Christopher.

**HINST BROWN** — On May 12th,  
Candace, wife, and sons, Marcus,  
and John.

**GRASCOIGNE** — At John Radcliffe  
Hospital, London, on May 11th,  
Julian, 20, son of John and  
Audrey.

**MCNAUL** — On May 11th, at Mount  
Avila, Guildford, 10, Maureen  
and James, wife, and sons, Julian  
and William, a brother for  
Rebecca.

**HUNTER** — On May 11th, at St Peter's  
Church, Watford, Richard and  
Michael.

**POTHORNUNG** — On May 8th,  
Eberhard and Margaret, a  
daughter, Jennifer.

**SCOTT** — On May 8th, to Christopher  
and Linda — a daughter, Clare,  
and son, Michael.

**SHIMON** — On 14th May, 1984, in  
London, Michael, 20, son of  
Richard and Victoria.

**TODD** — On May 10th, to Julian  
and Emma, a son, Michael.

**WALFORD** — On May 11th, at Mount  
Avila, Guildford, 10, Maureen  
and James, wife, and sons, Julian  
and William, a son, Michael.

**PALIN** — On 13th May, 1984, in Hong  
Kong, Wong, 20, son of Henry  
and Michael.

**POTHORNUNG** — On May 8th,  
Eberhard and Margaret, a  
daughter, Jennifer.

**SCOTT** — On May 8th, to Christopher  
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and son, Michael.

**SHIMON** — On 14th May, 1984, in  
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**WALFORD** — On May 11th, at Mount  
Avila, Guildford, 10, Maureen  
and James, wife, and sons, Julian  
and William, a son, Michael.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**TOGETHER, WE CAN**

**BEAT CANCER**

We're Britain's largest supporters  
of cancer research and one of  
the lowest expenses to income  
ratio of any charity. We can't  
raise funds without your donation  
or gift in memory. Will help.

**CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN**

(Dept. TM 5/2) 2 Carlton House  
Terrace, London, SW1 Y 5AR.

**BIRTHDAYS**

**WHISBEAT** — Miss May Worth of  
Bath, 20, daughter of Mr. and  
Mrs. Albert Hospital, congratulations  
and happy 20th birthday.

**MARRIAGES**

**WHITE** — Hyam, on 12th May at St  
Michael's and All Angels,  
Netherdale, Davison, son of Mrs  
Rivka and Mr. C. D. S. White  
of Cranbrook, Kent. Groom,  
Annetta, daughter of Mrs E. O. Hyam of  
Cranbrook, Kent.

**DEATHS**

**REIDSON** — On May 11th, at St  
Michael's and All Angels,  
Netherdale, Davison, son of Mrs  
Rivka and Mr. C. D. S. White  
of Cranbrook, Kent. Groom,  
Annetta, daughter of Mrs E. O. Hyam of  
Cranbrook, Kent.

**HOBSON** — On May 11th, through  
the Good News, we pray for  
you, dear friends, the repose  
of the soul of our Lord Jesus Christ 2 Thess  
1:14.

**SEE ON YOUR TIRES** — Before  
you go to the beach, make  
sure you have the right  
tires. See our Sunday Times  
advertisements for details.

**SPEND THIS WEEKEND away in  
the UK. See our UK holidays page  
Sunday for details**

**FROM MANGATE** — Marbella,  
Spain, for a week. For details  
see Wednesday's page 30.

**ROSE BALL TICKETS** available. Tel:  
020 2243 after 5.30pm.

**THE SOCIETY OF COMMERCIAL  
AND COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTANTS** —  
The Society of Commercial and  
Commercial Accountants, 10  
Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1AA  
will hold its Annual General  
Meeting on Wednesday, June 20th,  
1984 at 7.30pm. Details from  
Mr. J. P. Tomlinson, Secretary.

**CARR** — On May 11th, peacefully  
at Hospital, Tunbridge Wells,  
Kent, Beloved husband of Bill and  
Doris, beloved mother of Dennis  
and Bob, and grandfather of  
John, Dennis and Trevor. Funeral  
service at St. Peter's Church, Tunbridge  
Wells, Kent, on Saturday, June 16th,  
1984 at 2.30pm.

**ERKINS** — On 10th May, 1984, grace  
fully, at home, George, 79, of  
Goddingsbury, Surrey, a son of  
George and Shirley, and a  
much-loved brother of Mrs  
Hilda, wife, and sons, Dennis  
and John. Funeral service at  
Goddingsbury, Surrey, on Friday,  
11th May, 1984, at 2.30pm.

**GEY** — Eldredge, a devoted and  
much-loved mother of Bill and  
Doris, beloved mother of Dennis  
and Bob, and grandfather of  
John, Dennis and Trevor. Funeral  
service at St. Peter's Church, Tunbridge  
Wells, Kent, on Saturday, June 16th,  
1984 at 2.30pm.

**WANTAD** — A boy at Royal Ascot week,  
any considerations of size considered.

**SHAW** — On May 11th, 1984, at  
Royal Ascot, a son of Mr. and  
Mrs. R. C. Shaw, 70, of Ascot.

**WILDE** — On May 11th, 1984, at  
Royal Ascot, a son of Mr. and  
Mrs. R. C. Shaw, 70, of Ascot.

**CHAMPION** — On May 11th, at  
Cheriton, Captain Geraldine  
Champion, wife, and son, David,  
beloved husband of King, and  
loved mother of Vicki, and  
many other close relatives to  
be announced later.

**DEBBIE**, Katty, adored daughter  
of Mr. and Mrs. Alan and  
Janet, wife, and mother of  
Denny and Bob, and grandmother  
of John, Dennis and Trevor. Funeral  
service at St. Peter's Church, Tunbridge  
Wells, Kent, on Saturday, June 16th,  
1984 at 2.30pm.

**QUINN** — On May 11th, at St. Peter's  
Church, Tunbridge Wells, Kent,  
Beloved husband of Bill and  
Doris, beloved mother of Dennis  
and Bob, and grandfather of  
John, Dennis and Trevor. Funeral  
service at St. Peter's Church, Tunbridge  
Wells, Kent, on Saturday, June 16th,  
1984 at 2.30pm.

**TELEPHILE** — We deliver fruit and  
vegetables for any occasion. Phone  
01-833 6464.

**HOBSON** — On May 10th, suddenly,  
at her home, Rose Gertrude, wife  
of Arthur, and mother of  
Peter, David and Anne. Funeral  
service at St. Peter's Church, Tunbridge  
Wells, Kent, on Friday, June 15th,  
1984 at 2.30pm.

**QUINN** — On May 11th, 1984, peace-  
fully, at home, Mrs. Muriel Quinn,  
wife of John, and mother of  
Peter, David and Anne. Funeral  
service at St. Peter's Church, Tunbridge  
Wells, Kent, on Saturday, June 16th,  
1984 at 2.30pm.

**GIPLAND** — On May 11th, after  
a long illness, Mrs. Gladys  
Gipland, wife, and mother of  
Peter, David and Anne. Funeral  
service at St. Peter's Church, Tunbridge  
Wells, Kent, on Saturday, June 16th,  
1984 at 2.30pm.

**WILDE** — On May 11th, 1984, at  
Royal Ascot, a son of Mr. and  
Mrs. R. C. Shaw, 70, of Ascot.

**CHUNER** — On May 13th, 1984, peace-  
fully, at home, Mrs. Muriel Chuner,  
wife of John, and mother of  
Peter, David and Anne. Funeral  
service at St. Peter's Church, Tunbridge  
Wells, Kent, on Saturday, June 16th,  
1984 at 2.30pm.

**JOHN** — On May 11th, 1984, peace-  
fully, at home, Mrs. Muriel John,  
wife of John, and mother of  
Peter, David and Anne. Funeral  
service at St. Peter's Church, Tunbridge  
Wells, Kent, on Saturday, June 16th,  
1984 at 2.30pm.

**WILDE** — On May 11th, 1984, peace-  
fully, at home, Mrs. Muriel Wilde,  
wife of John, and mother of  
Peter, David and Anne. Funeral  
service at St. Peter's Church, Tunbridge  
Wells, Kent, on Saturday, June 16th,  
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**WILDE** — On May 11th, 1984, peace-  
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Wells, Kent, on Saturday, June 16th,  
1984 at 2.30pm.

**WILDE** — On May



# Rome fans stage an early kick off

In a foretaste of the atmosphere likely on May 30, police yesterday fought a pitched battle to disperse crowds thronging to buy tickets for the European Cup Final on that date at the Olympic stadium here between Roma and Liverpool (John Earle writes from Rome). Twelve people were reported injured including three policemen, while at least ten were detained.

Trouble started when the few hundred who had slept outside all night were joined by another 8,000, pressing against the three ticket windows. Police were called. The situation soon degenerated into a riot in which the forces of law and order, supported by a mounted unit and a helicopter, fired tear gas to meet a hail of stones and bottles.

Cars were damaged and traffic in the area was blocked.

In the Chamber of Deputies two members of the small left-wing party Democrazia Proletaria immediately tabled a question asking the Government why, in view of the obvious possibility of incidents, the authorities had failed to take adequate precautions to ensure law and order.

## 20,000 in miners' protest march

Continued from page 1

miners were taking on the establishment in this country.

In a reference to Nottinghamshire miners who have been given a police escort to work, he insisted: "The police, who are one before them, will be kicking lumps out of them if they go on strike".

The syndicalist vein was also pulsing blood. Mr Jack Taylor, president of the Yorkshire miners, said: "We can cross frontiers we have never dreamed of. We can not only stop pit closures, - we can have socialism."

They cheered him, as they cheered all the speakers. They did not hear or did not heed the shop girls in the streets of Mansfield telling them: "Get back to work". It was strikers' day yesterday, and nothing was going to get in the way.



Football fever: Italian police firing teargas yesterday at fans trying to buy European Cup tickets.

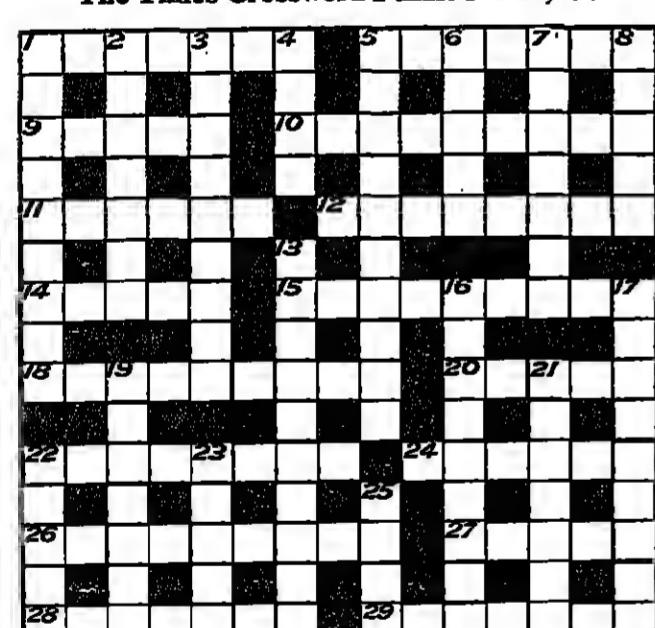
## Today's events

### Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh will present the 1984 Templeton Foundation Prize for Progress in Religion at Buckingham Palace, 2.30; and later will open the Topolski Exhibition "Memoir of the Century" at Archway 152, Coopers Hall Approach, SE1, 4.

Princess Margaret visits RMS St Helena at Avonmouth Docks, Bristol, 12.45; and later attends the opening of an exhibition by Wedgwood to commemorate the 225th anniversary of the founding of the firm, Wigmore Street, W1, 6.35.

### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,430



**ACROSS**  
1 One who has familiar struggle with hair (7).  
5 Drummond, servant to Proctor (7).  
9 Company, more than one of them soldiers (5).  
10 We hear you dined late to slim (9).  
11 Room judges go to when getting fired (6).  
12 Darkness banished, having changed my stream of poetry (8).  
14 Nut ready to deal with long hair, perhaps (5).  
15 Agreement whereby US town gets a kind of square (9).  
18 The choir tend perhaps to like lamentations (9).  
20 Mild in the Black Country (5).  
22 Sportive, though crippled to a certain extent (8).  
24 Funny thing, and with funny end (6).  
26 Peer round the Roman figures, including Love - dubious (9).  
27 Complex hedging system involving one crop (5).  
28 Easy-mannered, but not cultivated (7).  
29 I'd eyed this, said Iago (7).

**DOWN**  
1 Domestic catchment area (5-6).  
2 Like a diamond? Not in W. Brown, anyhow (7).  
3 You often see bare skin on this bird in Kent (9).  
4 Audition of ardent Shakespearean actor (4).  
5 Down in yesterday's puzzle should have read Jonson and not Johnson.

Awards at the Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, SE1, 2.35.

The Princess Anne will visit Beljan's 200th store in Woodley, Berkshire, 3; and later will open the Wilde Theatre at South Hill Park Arts Centre, Bracknell, Berkshire, 4.

Princess Margaret visits RMS St Helena at Avonmouth Docks, Bristol, 12.45; and later attends the opening of an exhibition by Wedgwood to commemorate the 225th anniversary of the founding of the firm, Wigmore Street, W1, 6.35.

The Duke of Gloucester, President, British Consultants Bureau, will visit W. S Atkins, Group Consultants, Epsom, Surrey, 11; and later as President, Cancer Research Campaign, will present awards to the 500 Group at Cancer Research Campaign, Carlton House Terrace, SW1, 4.45.

Princess Michael of Kent visits British Motor Industry's Heritage Trust at Studley, Warwickshire, 11.30; and later as President of the Institute of the Motor Industry, attends INI dinner at the Peonia Hotel, Heathrow, Middlesex, 8.

Princess Michael of Kent visits International Social Services International Spring Fair at Kensington Town Hall 5.45.

**MUSIC**

Organ recital by Simon Lindley, Leeds Parish Church, Leeds, 7.30.

Concert by the Minnie Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

Organ recital by Ronald Frost, St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45.

Concert by the Halle Wind Ensemble, All Saints' Church, Hale Barns, Altrincham, 8.

Recital by Ian Little (organ), 1; concert by the King's Singers, Chelmsford Cathedral, 8.

Recital by Marcus Stocker (cello), Michael Dussek (pianiss), Wellington College, Crowthorne, Berkshire (in aid of Amnesty International), 8.

The Leiston Quartet with Elizabeth Stanbridge (vocal), Chichester Cathedral, 11.00.

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**TALKS, LECTURES**

Bats in Britain and other Places by I. T. Bunyan, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 11.

The Victorian Hotel by Emeritus Professor Jack Simmonds, Autumn Lecture Theatre 1, University of Leicester, 7.30.

Science and Truthfulness by Professor Bernard Williams, Bath University, Bath, 7.15.

General

20th Buxton Antiques Fair, Pavilion Gardens, Buxton, Derbyshire, 12 to 1, daily (until May 19).

Broadcast Audience Research Board

**Exhibitions in progress**

Paintings, sculptures and drawings by Ian Anderson and Eric Anderson, Talesis Gallery, University College of Swansea, Victoria Road, Swansea, Fri 10 to Sat 11, Sun 10 to 1, closed Sun, ends May 30.

23rd Jealous of the adventurous Mr Verdant (5).

Bad verse part (5).

Bawling our worker leaves one speechless (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,429

Commons (2.30): Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, completion of report stage.

Lords (2.30): Trade Union Bill, second reading. Debate on the national heritage.

Anniversaries

Pierre Curie, physicist, Nobel Laureate 1903 was born, Paris 1859.

Emmeline Pankhurst, actress, London, 1858; Philip, Viscount Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer 1924, 1929-31, Tilford, Surrey, 1937.

## TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending May 6:

1 Coronation Street (BBC 1) 12.55pm  
2 The Benny Hill Show (ITV) 11.50pm  
3 Coronation Street (Weds) 11.50pm  
4 Towie and Denby (TV) 11.25pm  
5 Crossroads (Tue) Central, 10.35pm  
6 Crossroads (Tue) Central, 10.35pm  
7 Crossroads (Wed) Central, 10.25pm  
8 Coronation Street (Wed) 10.05pm

9 Coronation Street (Wed) 9.45pm  
10 This Is Your Life (BBC 1) 9.30pm

11 Dallas, 11.35pm

12 Missing From Home, 11.30pm

13 Last of the Summer Wine, 11.10pm

14 Saturday Night Fever, 10.35pm

15 A Question of Sport, 9.35pm

16 News at Ten (Sun) 10.30pm

17 This Is Your Life (BBC 1) 10.05pm

18 Coronation Street (Wed) 9.30pm

19 Call My Bluff, 9.15pm

20 World Snooker (Tue) 10.30pm

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22 Call My Bluff, 9.15pm

23 Coronation Street (Wed) 9.30pm

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